The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL., AUGUST 31, 1888. NO 49

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

Los Angeles Express	3:30 a m
Pacific Express	11:25 a m
Overland Freight, No. 22	11:00 p m
Slow Freight, No 24	6:25 p m
Fast Freight, No. 26	3:07 a m

GOING SOUTH.

Los Angeles Express	6:02 p m
Atlantic Express	4:21 a m
Overland Freight, No. 21	6:10 a m
Fast Freight, No. 25	8:31 a m
Slow Freight, No 23	9:35 a m

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JOS. J. B. CAMPBELL, Judges Superior Court
JOS. M. K. HARRIS,
A. C. WILLIAMS.....County Clerk
C. L. WARNORNE.....County Recorder
G. J. WEAKS.....Sheriff
H. S. PRUNE.....District Attorney
T. P. NELSON.....Treasurer
C. E. DAVIS.....Surveyor
H. H. BRAMLET.....Auditor
E. A. HAWKINS.....Supt. of Schools
W. J. HENDERSON.....Assessor
W. J. KING.....Coroner and Pub. Adm'

SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH.

SCANDINAVIAN RELIGIOUS SERVICES Every Sabbath afternoon at 3:30 in the Congregational church, corner of K and Inyo streets Pastor Rev. John E. Gilberg.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY, MORNING and evening. REV. D. O. KELLEY, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY AT 11 A. M. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. REV. M. M. JUDY, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and evening. Cor. of K and Kern Sts. Sabbath School at the close of morning services. J. S. COOKE, Pastor.

FORSYTH GUARD.

COMPANY C, 8TH INFANTRY BATTALION, Third Brigade, National Guard of California, meets for drill every Friday evening. M. W. MILLER, Capt. Commanding. S. S. WHITNEY 1st Lt. D. S. SCHOMACKER 2d Lt.

FRESNO PARLOR No 25, N. S. G. W. MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING AT 7:30 p. m. in Masonic Hall. Sojourning Brothers are invited to attend. W. T. LYON, President. E. P. BERNHARD, Secretary.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS.

FRESNO CAMP NO. 1, MEETS THE FIRST and third Saturday night of each month. C. J. STEVENS, Commander. F. NORTON, Adjutant.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 186, I. O. O. F. MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING IN Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Mariposa and I streets. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

YOSEMITE LODGE, No. 171, A. O. U. W. MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING AT Odd Fellows' Hall. A full attendance of members in good standing solicited.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 409, I. O. G. T. MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members of the order cordially welcomed, and prompt attendance of home members earnestly requested.

FRESNO LODGE, No. 247, F. and A. M. STATED MEETING ON THE FRIDAY on or preceding the full of the moon. Brothers in good standing are requested to attend.

VINELAND LODGE, No. 67 K. of P., MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING in Masonic Hall. All Knights in good standing are requested to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

REGULAR SERVICES AT 11 O'CLOCK A. m., and 7:30 p. m., every Sunday, at Y. M. C. A. Hall. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. I. N. HURD Pastor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

S. S. AT 10 a. m., AND SERVICES AT 11 a. m. every Sabbath. Also services at 7:30 p. m. on the first and third Sabbaths of each month. Church on 6th Ave., Washington Colony. W. W. GORDON, Pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY SABBATH (Saturday) at 10 a. m. in Good Templars' Hall, Mariposa street, over Lewelling's store. All are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE WILL BE SERVICES IN THE Catholic Church of Fresno every Sunday except the third Sunday of every month, when the pastor officiates at Madera. REV. V. ADGHERA, P. P.

A. L. OF H.

POMONA COUNCIL, No. 822, MEETS ON the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Masonic Hall.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

HARMONY COUNCIL, NO. 56, MEETS the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month in office of L. Fulton, at 8 o'clock sharp. GEO. SPUDER C. C.

DR. J. C. COOPER, DENTIST.

Office in Bradley block, opposite Postoffice. I guarantee as good work as the profession affords. 5-1tf

DR. W. J. PRATHER, DENTIST.

Member of the California State Dental Association. Over twenty years' practice. Teeth set on gold plate when desired. Price as low as Good Work can be done for. Office over Hall's Drug Store, opposite Grand Central Hotel

J. P. CHARTON. R. H. SHORT.
WHARTON & SHORT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of Record in the State.
OFFICE—Over Postoffice.

ELMER E. SHEPARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Selma, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.
COLLECTIONS ATTENDED TO. m26tf

A. J. PEDLAR, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Country practice given prompt attention. Office opp. Grand Central Hotel.

W. J. BENNETT, UNDERTAKER,
Mariposa St., near Farmers' Bank,
Fresno, - - Cal.
All calls by Night Bell promptly answered. mch17-tf

J. M. MARTIN,
DEALER IN
Real Estate.
Special Bargains in Fruit and Farming Lands.
Office with Wharton & Shaw, Postoffice Building. 11-28tf

GEO. MANUEL,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Engineer for the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. Office with Fresno C. and I. Co., over First National Bank; residence cor. Merced and Tulare sts., back of new M. E. Church. All work attended to promptly

DR. JORDAN'S
Museum of Anatomy,
751 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
Go and learn how to avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. y8-w

ADAM BAIRD,
Carpenter and Joiner
Corner L and Mono Streets.

The Fresno National Bank,
Masonic Temple Building, corner I and Tulare Streets,
CAPITAL, - - $100,000
H. D. COLGAN, President.
J. M. GUY, Vice-President.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
F. K. Prescott, H. D. Colgan, George H. Andrews, Thomas E. Hughes, E. G. Chaddock, J. M. Guy, E. D. Merriam.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Exchange Sold on Domestic and Foreign Cities. Collections Promptly Attended to
CORRESPONDENTS:
San Francisco, The First National Bank. New York National Bank of Commerce.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Farmers' Bank OF FRESNO.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000
PAID UP.....$100,000
DIVIDEND.....$20,000
DR. LEWIS LEACH, President. W. W. PHILLIPS, Vice Pres't & Man.
JOHN BRIGHMAN, Cashier. C. E. PRESSLEY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Lewis Leach, C. H. Sortie, Alex. Goldstein A. Kutner, W. W. Phillips.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON ALL the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Loan Money, Discount Paper, Receive Deposits, and transact a general banking business. County Warrants bought.
Correspondents—San Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank; New York, Chase National Bank; Los Angeles National Bank, Los Angeles; Boston, Globe National Bank; London, Anglo-California Bank; First National, Stockton. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

First National Bank,
FRESNO, CAL.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000.
SURPLUS, $30,000.
O. J. WOODWARD.....President.
W. H. CHANCE.....Vice-President.
E. F. OATMAN.....Cashier.
Directors.
O. J. Woodward, T. C. White, W. H. Chance, E. Kennedy, C. L. Walters.
Buy and sell exchange on all the principal cities of the United States or Europe, loan money, discount paper, receive deposits and transact a general banking business
Correspondents:
New York.....First National Bank.
London.....Messrs. Barbaud.
San Jose.....Bank of San Jose
Stockton.....First National Bank
San Francisco.....Pacific Bank, Bank of California, First National Bank
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. 10 p1-y

BANK OF
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,
FRESNO, CAL.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$300,000
PAID UP.....$120,000
LOUIS EINSTEIN.....President.
WM. HELM.....Vice President.
LEOPOLD GUNDELFINGER.....Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
LOUIS EINSTEIN, WM. HELM, LEOPOLD GUNDELFINGER, H. H. CHOATE, MAX FRANKENAU.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business, issues letters of credit and draws direct on
Over 600 Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
Special attention paid to collection of Claims and inheritances in all parts of Europe and America; also in parts of Asia, Africa and Australia, by power of attorney.
Payments effected through our Foreign Money Order System direct to any person in all countries of Europe.
Agents of the Hamburg American Packet Co. and Baltic line, Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Consolidated. 30-tf

Fresno Loan & Savings Bank
CAPITAL STOCK, $300,000.
J. O. JAMES, Pres. W. H McKENZIE, Cash'r.
Directors:
J. O. JAMES, J. R. WHITE, A. M. CLARK, P. D. WIGGINTON, J. A. EWING.
Exchange bought and sold on all principal cities of United States and Europe. Loan money, receive deposits and transact a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits.
CORRESPONDENTS:
Crocker-Woolworth National Bank, S. F. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. dec19 d&w

A. M. CLARK W. H. McKENZIE
CLARK & McKENZIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Searchers of Records AND CONVEYANCERS.
COMPLETE AND RELIABLE ABSTRACTS of Title furnished at short notice. Particular attention paid to having lands properly assessed and paying taxes thereon.
Accurate Surveys made, corners established, and quantity of land reported, with Chart and Diagram of same when required.
All necessary papers for filing on Government or State lands prepared. Also, proofs of Homestead and Pre-emption Claims correctly made up and final Receipt obtained.
All business entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.
OFFICE—In Fresno Loan and Savings Bank. FRESNO, CAL. 4x17

School Bond Election Notice.

State of California, Fresno County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Summit Lake School District, that in accordance with the provisions of sections 1809 to 1888 Political Code, an election will be held on the 25th day of August A. D. 1888, at which will be submitted the question of bonding lands of the district for the purpose of building a school house, furnishing the same, purchasing school grounds, fencing the same and boring a well.

The polls will be open at the Summit Lake school house from 12 o'clock m. until 7 o'clock p. m. H. E. Brown, L. D. McLute and H. C. Wilson will serve as judges of election.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Fifteen Hundred dollars ($1500) of the denomination of $300 each and to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The number of years which said bonds are to run is as follows, viz: The first of $300 till January 1st, 1885; the second of $300 till January 1st, 1886; the third of $300 till January 1st, 1887; the fourth of $300 till January 1st, 1888, and the fifth of $300 till January 1st, 1889.

J. M. HOYT,
H. S. FISH,
J. WHITSELL,
School Trustees.

KRAMER & CO.
Masonic Temple, I Street, Fresno, California
....MAKERS OF....
Farm, Teams & Fine Diving HARNESS
Ladies' and Gent's. Riding Saddles Bridles, Etc.
Our Specialty: Good Work at Moderate Prices.
w13tf

From the Daily of Sunday.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Roof of the New Margherita Winery Falls In,

KILLING ONE OF THE WORKMEN.

The Blame for the Accident Said to Rest on the Contractor for Failing to Brace the Roof.

The name of the Margherita vineyard is familiar to all of our readers—first on account of the large fire which occurred there several months ago, by which the large winery was destroyed, and secondly because of the trouble between the owners of the vineyard, which resulted in siezures, arrests, etc., by the revenue officers. Everything, here of late, seemed to have settled down to its usual quietude and the large winery was being repaired, when a distressing accident, resulting in the loss of life, occurred at the vineyard yesterday afternoon, thus bringing it again into prominent notice.

It seems that a part of the adobe walls of the old winery were left standing by the fire and it was decided to utilize these in rebuilding. Inasmuch as the proprietors had no place in which to store the wine made from the present crop of grapes, they were more than anxious to have the new winery built with all possible speed, and when J. T. Tompkins of Selma secured the contract for the erection of the new building it was with the understanding that he was to rush it through. The plans, as stated, took in the old adobe walls, which were built up where uneven, and upon these Tompkins was to erect a story and a half structure 100 feet wide by some 150 to 200 feet long. The contractor has pushed his work as promised and day before yesterday, finding he needed more men, he came to this city and employed one Charles Sherley or Segries, a new comer here, and Charles Burke, a recent arrival from Los Angeles. Having got the side walls up, and the rafters and sheeting of the roof on, the contractor was about to go to shingling the roof when the owners of the winery asked him to put in the floors before finishing the roof in order that the tubs or wine vats might be put in place and thus furnish storage for the new wine. He complied with this request and yesterday worked a force of eight men laying the floor of the second story. This is an unusual proceeding and the building should have been braced properly before commencing the work, but it wasn't.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the carpenters, under a foreman and Mr. Tompkins himself, were working away when a little whirlwind, such as one sees form in the fields or roads any day when a good breeze is blowing, came along and striking one corner of the unfinished roof lifted it up, and the rafters and sheeting began falling in upon the men. The great width of the roof made the amount of lumber in it no inconsiderable amount, and when the men saw the heavy boards and timbers falling in upon them they sought safety in any way they could. The foreman ran and jumped through an open window at the end of the building, falling sixteen feet to the ground below, but escaping without a scratch or bruise. Charles Sherley or Segries was not so fortunate and a heavy section of the roof fell on him and pinned him to the floor. Charles Burke was also caught by the roof and pinned to the floor, while J. T. Tompkins, the contractor, was struck by half a dozen boards and rafters and knocked down.

As quick as possible the men from the different parts of the vineyard were summoned, and while they were working removing the men from the debris of the roof, one of their number had mounted a horse and was speeding to town in search of a surgeon. Drs. Yancey and Freeman responded, and upon their arrival found that the men had been removed from the barn to the house.

Sherley, being the worst injured, was first examined, and the doctors at once pronounced his injuries fatal. One thigh was fractured, there was a compound fracture of the other leg and ankle, his head was cut and bruised, and all the ribs on one side were broken away from the spinal column. The man died in about two hours, remaining unconscious all the time and suffering no pain. Burke was found to have his left thigh fractured; also a dislocation of the ankle joint, and was otherwise bruised and injured. The doctors dressed his wounds as well as possible, and he was sent to the county hospital for further treatment. Tompkins, the contractor, has a badly broken arm and shoulder and numerous bruises, none serious.

The other men, five in number, escaped with slight bruises and cuts, none of which were dangerous.

About 8 o'clock the body of Sherley was brought to town and taken to Williams & Son's funeral parlors and left in charge of Deputy Coroner Ed Williams. Mr. Tompkins, although suffering considerably, accompanied the body to town and made every possible effort to ascertain something about the man, where he came from and whether he had any relatives or not. Up to a late hour he had failed to learn anything of importance. The body will be kept to-day in hopes that someone may be found who knew the man when living, and if no one responds the county will bury the body.

Burke's injuries are very serious and may yet prove fatal. He was suffering intensely last night. Mr. Tompkins has been having no end of hard luck, here of late, and those who know him say that he has been drinking heavily for the past three or four weeks. He feels very bad indeed over the affair and does not be itate to say that the building should have been more securely braced.

A coroner's inquest will be held on the remains of Sherley to-morrow, when all the facts will be brought out.

SELMA'S TOUGHS.

How the Committee Failed to Drive Them Out of Town.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: Upon receiving the information that the citizens of Fresno had organized a committee for the purpose of escorting her tough inhabitants to the trains, the citizens of Selma immediately organized themselves into a like body. Selma went Fresno one better, however, as far as leadership was concerned, as they had two generalissimos. The leaders had a six-shooter apiece and were backed by a number of brave citizens, without visible firearms. One John Owens pays license to run a saloon and his assistant, or bar tender, was Jack Barrett. The committee decided that this saloon was not run to suit them and the leaders, with their "backing," started to the saloon to notify Owen to leave, but upon arriving at the place found Barrett in charge. The spokesman accosted him thusly: "Where is Owen?" "I do not know," he answered. "Well, where are the toughs you allow around here? There are a number of them; if there are any you want you can take them." They saw more than they wanted and ordered Barrett to close up and go to the hall with them. Barrett walked to the safe, pulled out a six shooter and said: "Now d——— you fellows get out of here." Before the second hand of a watch could have traveled around the minute circle to call time, they were all gone. One night the committee went up the railroad and met Mr. Van Buren of Kingsburg, walking with his brother, with whom he was visiting, and a halt was called and the leaders produced their "guns," telling Van Buren to come with them. He said, "I'll come with you." After going a short distance, Van Buren changed his mind and pulled a six-shooter and backing up to a telegraph pole said: "I guess I won't go with you fellows," at the same time waving his gun at them in a dangerous way. The leader spoke up and said, "you're vouched for, you can go."

They got a pimp at the hotel, took him to the hall and, after he had soft-soaped them by sweating that he was looking for a location to start a saloon, he was released and in half an hour the reporter of THE REPUBLICAN saw him in the restaurant with his girl, having a good laugh. One brave squad, after being out several hours, returned with sum lone; some had who was on his way home and and upon getting to the hall he met his father, who was a member of the committee. It is unnecessary to say the father got "hot" and resigned. All the wounded of the committee are expected to recover and will immediately be placed on the pension roll. For further particulars see the frigator.

AN EYE WITNESS.

[We do not vouch for the reliability of the above statements but have heard about the same thing once or twice before, and hence it may be that the eye witness is confining himself to the facts. If he is, the good citizens of Selma, providing, of course, that the committee mentioned was composed of the good citizens, have made a grave error and one which will injure their city in the future. We hope "An Eye Witness" is mistaken.—ED.

A FIRE BUG.

One of the Men Who Tried to Burn Fresno Caught at Tehachapi.

During the past six weeks or two months there have been no less than a round dozen fires in Fresno, eight of them occurring during the present month. Of all these conflagrations there has been but one wherein the origin of the flames was satisfactorily accounted for. This one fire has occurred within the past two weeks and a large majority of the fires previous to that time were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The action taken by the citizens of this city about two weeks ago seems to have put a stop to the fire bugs' work and they have emigrated for pastures new. This is proven by a telegram received in this city yesterday by Marshal Bartlett, and sent by the the marshal of Tehachapi, which reads, in part, as follows: "Have a man in jail here who gives the name of John Williams, and who is arrested for attempting to burn the town last night. He talks of Fresno. Do you know anything of him?"

This Williams was probably one of a gang of thieves and incendiaries who are traveling through the country for the express purpose of setting fire to small towns and large stores in cities for the purpose of stealing from the stock carried out from the stores and entering residences left unprotected by the family all turning out to see the fire. That the Donahoo block fire was a deliberate attempt to burn this city, or the business portion of it, is now pretty generally admitted. The thieves succeeded in stealing a considerable amount of valuable goods, but the officers and citizens followed the trail so hotly that they fled and abandoned their swag.

A criminal of this kind is the worst on earth. Little he cares how many human lives he sacrifices by the most horrible of all deaths, burning, provided he is enabled to steal a few dollars' worth of merchandise. Neither does he have any care for the amount of property thus wantonly and needlessly destroyed. The fire bug should meet with a swift and sure punishment, but he should first be proven guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt before the punishment is meted out to him. In many states the crime of arson is punishable with death. It should be the law of every state and wherever such a law does not exist the deficiency should be supplied by the people. It is certainly to be hoped that this Williams can be coaxed or bullied into confessing his share in the work of incendiarism in this city. If the Tehachapi officers have a sure case on him we hope he will tell what he knows and thus set at rest the speculation and uncertainty existing here in regard to the origin of the fires. Williams is not known by the officers here by name, but probably they would know his face should they see it. It is a good thing for Williams that he was captured while attempting to destroy Tehachapi and not Fresno.

"What's in a Name."

Yesterday, the 24th inst., being the anniversary of Mrs. A. D. Barling, they took advantage of the occasion to name their vineyard. After hunting through poetry and prose for a name that would be appropriate to apply to a brand of raisins which they expect to put on the market next season from their vineyard of 150 acres, they finally decided to call the place the "El Modelo vineyard." This name is a very good one, as it signifies the model vineyard or brand, and as their place is fast approaching a model of perfection and neatness, we are sure the brand of raisins will be a model brand in every particular.

Many of the trainmen who pass here express themselves as highly pleased at the proposed change of location from Tulare to Fresno. Those who own their own homes in Tulare are very thankful to Fresno people because of the liberality expressed in trying to reimburse them for the loss that the removal will entail.

A young man by the name of Dan Sullivan, an alleged pugilist, was arrested and lodged in jail by Deputy Constable Doolittle last evening, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Sullivan, at the time of his arrest, was attempting to smash in the door of Ben Zamkiller's saloon on Front street.

From the Daily of Saturday.

THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

The People Awakening to the Necessity of Doing Something.

The REPUBLICAN reporter made a number of calls on business men yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining their views in regard to the proposition to give the employes of the railroad company, living in homes of their own at Tulare, lots on which to build in case the shops were moved here. In conversation with a prominent railroad man, he said: "It must be remembered by the people of Fresno, and especially the business men, that in addition to the enormous cash money the pay car will bring into this city, month after month, and which will aggregate the enormous sum of $600,000 per year, there will be another trade which the coming of the shops will bring here. The trains which now run from Huron, Lemoore, Visalia and other places into Tulare will all be changed to run here, and the trade of all that wide scope of country will come here. If this city is given terminal facilities, and it will be, the merchants of Fresno will be able to wholesale goods to the merchants of the country towns named, even cheaper than they can buy in San Francisco."

The business men are beginning to realize these facts, and they are beginning, as well, to lose the idea that it is going to require $100,000 to buy the ground to give away. There will be not over thirty families in Tulare to come here who will have to be given lots, and hence there will be only about sixty lots to buy. The exact number of lots necessary will be known in a day or two and then we can begin to figure intelligently. How to raise the money is the next question to be decided. Certain it is that one, two or a half dozen men are not going to make up the necessary amount. Every business man in town will get his share of trade from the newcomers. They are not all going to buy their dry goods of one house, their groceries of another, their boots and shoes from another, but they are going to do exactly as other people do and everybody will be benefited by their coming. Hence it is desired to adopt some plan for raising this money whereby each and every business man will pay his share of the expense. It is proposed to take the assessment rolls and, having found out the amount needed, pro rate it among all the business men. Those who fail to do their duty in this matter and pay their share of the expense, or in other words, those who are so selfish and mean that they desire to profit by the work of their neighbors without doing anything to aid in building up the town, will then be known. It is time that the burden was lifted from the shoulders of the few and distributed among the many, and in this way the needed money will be easily raised and no one will feel the tax. The city trustees will be asked to vote one thousand dollars toward the project, and they should, and we believe will, do it. This will represent all of us and we are sure that our people are all of them public spirited enough to want to help in this great scheme to build up our city.

In a day or two, at the farthest, the whole proposition will be laid before our business men. Let there be no delay, but let every man do his duty and those who shirk and squirm in this matter—let the people of Fresno know who they are.

WAHTOKE TRIBE.

A Lodge of Red Men Established In This City Last Night.

Mr. J. G. Smith of Vallejo, the past great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of this state, arrived in this city yesterday.

His visit here was in answer to a request from a number of our citizens who desired to form a tribe or lodge of the order he represents, in this city. In pursuance of this purpose they assembled at the Masonic temple last night and under the great sachem's leadership Wahtoke tribe, No. 63, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted. The tribe starts out with thirty-four charter members, among whom are some of the most prominent business men of our city. The initiation ceremonies were very impressive and differed greatly from the old established rituals in use in the order when first formed. The great Sachem installed the following officers of the tribe to serve for the ensuing term: Prophet, M. Mitrovich; sachem, James Chamberlain; senior sagamore, M. Jensen; junior sagamore, J. P. Snerdel; chief of records, I. N. Hyde; keeper of wampum, Gus Lamond.

The appointed officers will be selected during the week and installed on the next regular meeting night, which will be on Friday night next, that night being selected as the time for the weekly meeting. Following the installation the chiefs and braves adjourned to the Fresno Cafe where they discussed, with vigorous appetites, a splendid banquet, and adjourned about the midnight hour.

Burglar Caught.

That the police nabbed a burglar on Thursday night or yesterday morning who was armed with a complete outfit of burglar's tools, is probably true, but for some reason the officers desire to keep the matter quiet and consequently all investigations upon the part of the reporters yesterday and last night, were promptly headed off. There wasn't an officer who had ever heard of a burglar, let alone catching one, and such things as burglar's tools would not be recognized by the innocent officers, if they were to find a kit, to hear them tell it. Of course it is all right if the officers have any good reason for suppressing this this item and, if such is the case, THE REPUBLICAN does not want to print it. This newspaper always tries to aid the officers, when it can, even though it has to sacrifice interesting news. The only thing is that the people always feel so delighted over the capture of one of the pests which have harassed them so long, that when a capture is made we like to tell it to the world. The officers are working as they know best, we suppose, and after a bit we'll know all about it.

E. S. Pendleton, for a number of years a carpenter in this city, but who has been spending some time in San Diego, returned home yesterday. Mr. Pendleton took care to purchase a number of city lots before leaving and now, on his return, finds his property greatly enhanced in value.

The members of company C, Forsyth guard, turned out splendidly last evening, nearly every member being present. Following the conclusion of the drill an order was made to attack a keg of beer, which a recruit had brought in, and the result was that the enemy was completely annihilated.

From the Daily of Saturday.

A STAMPEDE.

A Reckless Driver Creates a Serious Panic

AT THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

The Crowd Stampeded and One Man Knocked Down, Trampled On and Injured.

The advertisements, music by the band and nothing else to do, all combined to bring together a crowd of 300 ladies, gentlemen and boys in front of a temporary stand erected on I street, facing The Hughes hotel. The comfortable chairs furnished by The Hughes kept many ladies and gentlemen out to enjoy the cooling breeze and music, that failed to hear one word of the speaking. Others were there eager to hear the Democratic gospel and they patiently stood on their feet out in the street for over two hours.

The first speaker of the evening was the Hon. W. S. Herndon of Los Angeles, formerly a congressman from Texas. The Mills bill was his text, of course, and he labored earnestly and in vain to convince the majority of the crowd that this bill was the one thing needful to eliminate from the home of the poor man all the trouble, sorrow, care and worry that the ordinary mortal falls heir to. He also tried to convince the assemblage that Mr. Cleveland was quite the best and greatest American that ever felt with a dull thud, into the presidential chair. We do not believe he succeeded quite as well as he deserved. The Hon. Herndon was followed by Byron Waters of San Bernardino, who conclusively proved that it is only "still Waters that run deep." He also talked about the Mills bill, Mr. G. Cleveland and the Old Roman. The crowd managed to give vent to one or two tremendous spasms of applause but they lacked volume and strength. The truth is the speakers failed to enthuse their audience as is usually the case. It must be remembered, however, that this was the opening of the campaign and hence the people are not warmed up to their work yet.

In the midst of the speaking, about 9 o'clock, a man driving a spirited horse hitched to a light wagon, drove right into the midst of the crowd. The man, whatever he was, must have been either drunk or a fool, for certainly a man in his sober senses would never have been guilty of such a performance. The crowd scattered right and left pushing and trying to get out of the way of what they at first evidently considered a runaway. This excited the horse still more and the horse turned and made a bolt onto the sidewalk in front of the hotel entrance. The sidewalk here was crowded with ladies who ran screaming into the hotel. Chairs were knocked over, children fell or were knocked down in the mad scramble to get out of the way of the now crazed horse. The whole affair only occupied probably ten seconds of time, when the man got his horse under control and drove rapidly down the street. After the excitement it was found that outside of numerous torn flounces, ruffles etc., some bruised hands and knees and several ladies faint with fright, there was only one person really injured, and that was a Mr. Anderson who lives near Malaga. He was setting on a box near by the stand, and when the crowd first stampeded he was knocked onto the ground. Once down, he found it impossible to either get up or keep the people off of him, and the crowd trampled the breath out of him in a jiffy. When quiet was restored Mr. Anderson was picked up and carried into the furniture store and Dr. Leach examined his injuries. The physician gave it as his opinion, based upon the hasty examination made, that Mr. Anderson had not been seriously hurt. He was assisted to his buggy and drove away, complaining considerably of the pain he was suffering internally.

The man who was responsible for the stampede should have been arrested on the spot but, as stated, he escaped, and what is worse, is not known. Of all the queer performances we ever know a man to be guilty of, the driving of a fractious horse into the midst of a crowd is the queerest. The authorities should investigate the matter.

AMONG THE RAISIN MAKERS.

A Drive Through the Vineyards in the Balmy Sunshine.

The thermometer faded us a little bit yesterday, it and the oldest inhabitant. The latter said "we never have more than three scorching hot days in succession" and the latter, in the early morning, marked a very respectable degree of heat. There was a good breeze blowing and we started out to show our friend the vineyards.

The roads leading out of the city are a trifle dusty just now and a trifle heavy with sand, but they are level, with but few chuck holes in them, and everything considered, are far ahead of the average country roads. It only requires a drive of some two miles from the court house to reach the raisin country, so close to the city have the vineyardists come with their vines or vice versa, and then the stranger in grape land begins with his oh's and ah's and look there's of astonishment. Grape picking has begun in earnest and in every vineyard, old enough to bear, there are working daily from ten to 100 Chinese picking grapes. The first thing that strikes the visitor is the remarkable deliberation with which the Chinamen go about their work. They are slow, yes, worse than slow, and nine-tenths of them seems to endeavor to get into the most awkward position possible. By 10 o'clock the sun was scorching hot and the Chinamen with their basket hats, were fully exposed to the fierce downpour of heat. As they moved slowly around the vines, picking bunch after bunch of the rich, ripe fruit and placing them on trays, where in less than a minute the fruit showed the effects of the intense heat, it was easy to understand why no other nation of people have been discovered, as yet, capable of taking the Chinaman's place in the vineyard. The white boy or girl could no more have stayed out, hour after hour, under the burning sun, now shining on the top of their heads, now on their back or side, than they could have stood with the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. There seems to be something about the Chinaman which peculiarly fits him for this kind of work, and even those people succumb to such weather as we have had the past two or three days. The vineyardists report that there has been a great deal of sickness among them so far this season, and on an average not more than half of the Chinamen are able to stand the sun all day. Just now there seems to be plenty of labor, but in a few days the demand will be very largely increased, and then there will be a scarcity which must either be provided for or the growers will sustain considerable loss.

The first crop of raisin grapes, now being picked, is enormous, and the prospects are that Fresno county will turn out at least one-third if not one-half more raisins than ever before. The scarcity of trays and boxes has not been felt as yet and may not be, for the growers have used shake in making trays to a very large extent, and while the tray box made is very expensive, from the act that it is not at all durable, still the pressure for trays is relieved for this season.

The vineyards which were largely slashered early this year and repeatly afterwards are the ones which are bearing the heaviest by far. In one or two vineyards, one large one in particular, the first crop is almost a failure, but the second and third crops promise well. It is not generally known but but a fair percentage of the grapes in an average vineyard make layer raisins. It is probable that in last two or three vineyards in this county will there be more than fifty or sixty per cent of layers in the whole crop. J. A. Goodrum and Colonel Forsyth will probably have about 75 or 80 per cent of layer raisins in their crop and this is due to the act that they work and treat their vines differently from almost everyone else. The raisins not fit for layers make either crowd or inferior raisins or else dried grapes, and it is in this way the grower, and the packer, too, unless he is extremely careful, will sustain great loss.

This extremely hot weather is not good raisin weather, by any means. It is when the thermometer reaches from 90 to 98 degrees day after day that the raisins do best and, as everyone knows, the sun-dried raisin is by far the finest made. When it gets a wee bit cooler, dear reader, hook up your pony and take a ride through the vineyards. You will find it much to instruct, interest and amuse you. In the raisin industry lies Fresno's future. As the vineyards increase in size and bearing, as the output becomes larger and larger, so will Fresno become better known, greater in size and wealthier in pocket.

DESERTED BY HIS PARTY.

A Democrat for Fifty Years, but Not for Cleveland.

Dr. J. R. Simms is a gentleman well and favorably known to many of our readers. He was born in the south and was born a consistent Democrat all his life. Dr. Simms has not only been a consistent Democrat in theory, but he has endeavored to live up to his ideas in an honorable and conscientious manner. Learning that he was not an ardent admirer of President Cleveland, one of the publishers of this paper sought an interview with the doctor, and after talking the present attitude of the two parties over at length, during which time Dr. Simms expressed himself quite freely in support of the stand of the Republican party on the tariff and internal revenue questions, he gave us the following added reasons why he cannot support Cleveland for re-election. He said: "I will not vote for Mr. Cleveland. I judge Thurman was at the head I would vote for the ticket. Mr. Cleveland is not a statesman. Neither is he a Jeffersonian Democrat. He is not from the state where statesmen or pure Democrats are produced, but where we find spoilsmen and politicians. We have no evidence of his statesmanship before his election to the presidency, and certainly there has not been anything since, unless it is in his vetoes, which no one reads. He has shown a vindictive disposition. Take his treatment of the Democracy of California for instance, represented by the Stockton convention. The delegates were instructed for Mr. Tilden first and Judge Thurman second and lastly. Has he ever given an appointment to any one who endorsed that convention? It is possible that he has forgiven Sieve White now, as he did not oppose his dictum at St. Louis. The Democratic party has never had a dictator since Mr. Van Buren, and he was a New Yorker to the Cleveland style. After a lapse of forty-eight years Mr. Cleveland follows in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, whose defeat by a Harrison was overwhelming. History repeats itself. Then the Whig party nominated General William H. Harrison "and Tyler too." The little magician of Kinderhook was retired. The Republican party, believing there is something in a name, have nominated the grandson, General Benjamin Harrison. There was magic in the name then, and after the 6th of November Mr. Cleveland will quite likely follow in the footsteps of Mr. Van Buren, not to the White house, but to Buffalo. When Mr. Cleveland was elected president he thought he was the Democratic party and that he could shape its ends and round its points. First his anti-silver letter to Mr. Warner. Next he had something to say about internal revenue being a relic of the war, and that there was no need of its continuance. He also said that the territories should be governed by the men who resided therein. Has there been a man of any of the territories appointed to any position above a third-class postmastership? He had something to say about civil service. What has he done in that line? What did he say about one term? He was a bachelor then. Now he wants a second term for Mrs. Cleveland. What did he do with the bond purchasing bill, rushed through congress in a hurry to afford the treasury relief from the accumulating surplus? When the Beck amendment was attached he did not want the bill passed because he would have been compelled to veto it to have been consistent on his silver record. Cleveland is not a national man. He had never been out of the state of New York before his election to the presidency, and of course had no idea of the extent of the country until he took that electioneering trip west last year. I will close the case by saying that I am satisfied not to vote for either, though I do believe it will be better for the country if General Harrison is elected. He is a western man, with broader views than Mr. Cleveland or any other eastern man who has never been west of the Alleghenies. To prove my Democracy I will enumerate my presidential votes: First, Mr. Polk; next, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, Breckenridge. Being in the south I did not vote during the war until 1868, when I voted for Seymour, then for Greeley, Tilden and Hancock. I did not vote for Mr. Cleveland for the reason that I was living in Arizona, a territory. J. R. SIMMS.

David Ash, a farmer residing in the Iowa settlement, near Fowler, and Alvin Mason leave on Tuesday next for Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Ash goes for the purpose of visiting his former home and friends and will return in the latter part of October. Mr. Mason goes to remain.

From the Daily of Sunday.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The First Accident Occurs on the Porterville Branch.

So few trains run over the new branch railroad from this city to Porterville, that it would seem that accidents should be an unheard of thing. Nevertheless there was an accident on that road yesterday, and a serious one at that, it being nothing less than a collision between a special train, bearing the officers of the road, and a work train. The facts in the matter are as follows: Yesterday morning a special train, consisting of engine No. 292, Hugh Curran engineer, and the palace drawing-room car, San Buenaventura, with Charles Taylor conductor, and R. H. Pratt, assistant general superintendent; H. J. Small, superintendent of motive power; G. W. Coddington, superintend

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A SURPRISE PARTY.

The Democracy of this coast is disgusted. Immediately upon the nomination of Harrison it planted its front feet upon an elevation, vigorously whisked its caudal appendage, elevated its caput to a proper angle and opened wide its valve and emitted one loud, long bray of exultation. When the rasping, ear-splitting "he-haw" echoes had died away the wonder-stricken people began to investigate the cause of all this ado and soon discovered that the Democratic donkey had smote the dizzy vault of heaven because it thought Harrison's Chinese record would down him on the Pacific Slope.

The people on further investigation have discovered that, whereas a number of years ago Harrison's course in congress on the Chinese question was not in accord with the sentiment on this coast, yet he, like many other public men east of the Rocky mountains, has changed his views on this question. Harrison stands to-day upon an anti-Chinese platform and upon his subsequent anti-Chinese senatorial record—during which he helped to frame one of the best restriction bills ever presented to congress—all of which the people, by their investigations, have discovered.

Having exhausted their efforts in looking up the antecedents of General Harrison, the record of Mr. Cleveland naturally became a subject of inquiry. They all remembered how vehemently the Democratic orators of California swore by all things sacred that once their party was restored to power the Chinese question would be settled in a jiffy. Their investigations have revealed the fact that Mr. Cleveland has not only not done anything to retard and lessen this immigration, but has actually advocated Chinese immigration by consular certificates.

All of these facts the people have looked at from various side-lights, and the result is that next November there will be one of the neatest little surprise parties—to the Democrats—that ever took place in California. We have plenty of evidence of this in Fresno county. We know of over eighty voters in this county who were ardent supporters of the Democratic ticket two years ago, that are to-day out and out advocates of the election of Harrison and Morton. We confidently expect such an increase of the Republican votes of two years ago as will overcome the heretofore standing Democratic majority by a very satisfactory result.

"The mighty immigration that has flowed into southern California during the past two years," says the Post, "is the factor that will cause this surplus and roll up a majority of Republican votes that will be simply startling. For instance San Diego county, which cast 3000 votes all told two years ago, now has 8000 names on the register and will have fully 13,000 before election day. There will be at least 9000 to 10,000 new votes in that county this year, and there is every indication that from two-thirds to three-fourth of them are Republicans, so that that county will return from 7000 to 8000 votes next fall as against 1800 two years ago. San Bernardino county cast 3600 votes at the last election, and will show up with about 8031 this year, and a Republican majority of about 1000. But Los Angeles county is the one that will give the Democracy the knock-out blow. They claim 184,000 population, and the register shows that there will be about 40,000 votes cast there, with a Republican majority of at least 4000. Tulare, San Benito and Kern counties are probably Democratic by a slight majority, but Fresno, which went Democratic two years ago promises to swing around on account of the tariff question and give the Republicans a small majority, so that the Democracy can count upon but three counties this year. The people who estimate that California will only give Harrison and Morton a majority of 5,000 or 6,000 don't take into consideration the mighty political change that has taken place in the southern part of the state since the last presidential election. If the Republicans don't make any better showing than that, it will be because everybody up north votes the Democratic ticket, because the Sixth congressional district will send in a Republican majority of 9,000 or 10,000, and you can't dodge the fact."

BRAZILIAN RAISINS.

The Fresno county raisin growers have a new competitor in the field. Brazil has entered into raisin culture extensively, and the first season's crop, estimated at 75,000 boxes, is now being cured. Samples have arrived in New York already, and it is claimed that Brazil raisins can be placed in the New York market at least two weeks earlier than the California product. The alarm should at once be sounded from one end of our state to the other. An import duty of 2 cents a pound will afford little protection to our raisin growers from Brazilian competition, for colored labor is very cheap in that country, where slavery has but recently been abolished. Instead of voting the Democratic ticket this year, and thus endorsing the Mills bill, which proposes to lower the import duty on raisins one-half cent per pound, every raisin grower in California should vote the Republican ticket, and thus help restore to power a party pledged to protect our local industries against the ruinous competition of foreign products. The tariff on raisins should be raised to 5 cents per pound instead of being reduced.

Four years ago Cleveland had a plurality of 1047 in New York, but lacked 21,032 votes of a majority. The greenback labor party polled 17,002 votes for Butler four years ago but this vote will go almost solidly for Harrison and Morton this year, while thousands of protective Democrats and independent Republicans who did not support Mr. Blaine, will also vote the Republican ticket this year. Harrison's majority in New York will be in the neighborhood of 25,000. Think of these figures when the returns come in.

WHO PAID THE TAX.

"The nation has got rich by taxing the products of other people," says the Call. Please and pray tell us, who paid the tax?—Alta.

The free traders say the consumer paid the tax. If this is true how does it happen that this country has prospered and grown so rich under the protective tariff system? Surely if the duty levied upon foreign products was an onerous tax upon our own people with no corresponding benefits, the great mass of the people would long since have discovered it, and it would not require "a campaign of education," (to quote the Examiner,) to show them how long they have been imposed upon and to point out the beauties of free trade.

If protection is wrong in principle, burdening our people with a tax equal to the amount of import duty levied, and, as claimed by the Cleveland party, of no benefit to our producers, manufacturers and laborers, then all tariffs should at once be abolished, and the needs of the government should be raised by direct taxation.

The constitution in section VIII gives congress the power to "levy and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." Defining a "duty" Webster says it is "any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation or consumption of goods."

To meet the annual expenses of the government requires an enormous sum of money, and all civilized nations, including that typical free trade country, Great Britain, raise a portion of their revenue by means of a tariff. The yield to Great Britain by her tariff amounts to about $100,000,000 per year.

The friends of protection contend that the great end and aim of our government should be to secure industrial independence, as well as maintain our proud position among the nations of the earth. It will not be denied, even by the most ultra free trader, that if our climate and natural advantages permits us to produce and manufacture all things needed to greater advantage to our own country than by patronizing foreign countries, the true policy of our government is to protect and foster our productions and manufactures to this end.

"The nation," says the Toledo Blade, "should so shape its policy as to give scope to the varied genius of its people, and help them to a higher, broader life, a development in harmony with the genius of civilization. To all these ends a diversity of industries is a powerful aid, and no country can profit so much by diversified occupations as the United States, for no other country has such varied natural advantages and resources, while our free method of popular government quickens the genius of the people.

"A nation where people pursue only one class of avocations is never as great as one which pursues all branches. An entirely farming or pastoral nation never was as powerful as one that had also a great industrial and manufacturing population, because it produces nothing but food products and raw materials for manufactures, which latter must go to be manufactured, coming back enormously enhanced in value. Similarly, a purely manufacturing country is at a disadvantage, as it must go abroad for its food. The country which produces its own food and raw materials, and manufactures the latter up for its own people, is thus not dependent upon other lands: its farmers raise the food for its workingmen, the latter produce the manufactured goods needed by the farmer.

"We cannot have the best farming till we have manufacturing in all forms and materials—each an indispensable help to the growth and perfection of the other. To the farmer it means increase in the value of his lands, increase in their production, economy of exchange, opportunity of work for hand or brain for whatever special gift or bent his children may possess, contact with different forms of industrious activity, saving him from all stagnation and narrowness.

"We can make our labor more productive by diversifying it and leading it in diverse channels. We can elevate its character and make life longer and richer; we can save the waste that follows crude and unskilled processes. We must train our people's skill, develop their artistic taste or fall behind in the great industrial strife among the nations. To be laggards in this is to hold our people down to the choice of few occupations, to render the country industrially dependent upon other lands and to check the progress of our people in the grand march of civilization.

"Within the period since the protective policy was made that of the United States, our population has grown beyond all precedent, and our wealth has increased faster than the population. In proportion as we have diversified our industries, we have grown and strengthened. The unity of purpose to develop all the national powers is the secret of the nation's growth and of the progress of the people.

"Our people are better fed, with much greater variety; better clad, in more garments, and those of better quality; better sheltered, in houses more commodious, built in styles of more tasteful architecture and more enduring quality; with more books and newspapers; enjoying incomparably more avenues and better and more rapid means of traveling and transportation; the condition of the country and its people affords a living proof in itself of the advantages of diversity of industry."

THE LAST MESSAGE.

President Cleveland has the faculty of stirring the country up with messages. His annual message to congress last December, confined as it was to only one subject—the tariff—was a national surprise. His last message, sent to congress Thursday, on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty, is a very remarkable document, eliciting quite as much comment, pro and con, as his celebrated free trade message brought out.

The retaliatory measures the president suggests seem eminently proper and right, and no impediments should be thrown across the path of securing the rights of American citizens by the interposition of opposition based upon partisan expediency.

The fisheries treaty having been rejected, he asks that he be empowered to impose the duties on the shipment of goods to Canada through American territory and says: "If we invite our people to rely upon the arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity. These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb."

The declaration already sounded from one end of the country to the other by the Democratic press that the message was intended to place the Republican senate and party in a dilemma, is only another evidence of the shortsightedness and utter unfitness of Cleveland for the position he now occupies, if this statement be true, or the mendacity of the administration organs.

The Republican cause is founded upon too great a code of principles to be jeopardized by any bold step Mr. Cleveland may elect to take, even though it should eventuate in a successful war with Great Britain. And the Republican senate will as certainly meet Mr. Cleveland more than half way in any genuine movement he may wish to inaugurate, tending to the protection of Americans and their rights, as that Mr. Cleveland's message is founded upon just and reasonable grounds, and not mere political clap-trap. All of which will speedily transpire.

VERY SENSIBLE INDEED.

The Napa County Calistogan has the following, which we think applies with special emphasis to thousands of Democrats in the present great political struggle:

Men who are independent—do not fear the party lash—are going to vote on the tariff question in accordance with their own interests. Dollars go a long way in an election like the one to come, and it is not an easy matter to foretell the result. A Republican does not believe that he becomes a Democrat for all time by voting for lower tariff, if such is best for him; and a Democrat will not admit that he becomes a Republican by voting for maintaining the high tariff if a high tariff is what is best for him financially. Men are not voting for party this time. It is high tariff or low tariff, and the way people vote now will settle the question for years to come.

The people are very well satisfied with the existing order of things, and while few, if any, Republicans will go over to the Democracy and free trade, uncounted thousands of Democrats will vote against the Cleveland idea next fall, and in favor of Harrison and protection.

The Tulare Free Press grows violently angry in discussing the proposed action of Fresno citizens to induce the removal of the railroad shops from that village to this city, and says some real naughty things about our law-abiding community. It says our people "invite the railroad men of Tulare to remove to Fresno, where they will have their dwellings burned over their heads or be horse-whipped by a mob," etc. This is a pretty hard deal on the railroad men of Tulare, as it is a well know fact that only macs, blacklegs, incendiaries and others of like ilk have ever been molested in Fresno. We have plenty of room and a hearty welcome for the industrious railroad employes now living at Tulare, and are only sorry that we cannot extend a cordial welcome to the editor of the Free Press to come along with them when they move. But his surroundings would certainly be more congenial in Tulare after all the good people had left than they would be in this city while our citizens' committee is yet in existence.

A WELL-KNOWN railroad man at Indianapolis, who has worked up from the humble walks of labor, says: "I was living in two rooms on the same street within a door or two of where General Benjamin Harrison lived eighteen years ago. I did not know him or his wife then, as I had been married only a short time and had lately moved into my rooms. My wife was taken sick and, strangers as we were, the general frequently called at the door of our humble home to inquire as to her condition, and many a time Mrs. Harrison brought to my wife dainties to eat, and was always cheery in her words. Poor and a stranger as I was, it made an impression that will be green in my mind as long as I live. Talk about laboring men not voting for General Harrison! No truer or more sympathetic hearts ever beat than his and that of his wife for poor men, and for one I'll be in at his election to rejoice with others."—Iowa State Register.

WILL Mr. T. O. White please explain why he has changed his views on the tariff question since the meeting of vineyardists held in this city in June, 1885, when he was on a committee that prepared a resolution which was submitted to and adopted by the meeting, to the effect that the duty on imported raisins should be raised to five cents per pound? Is there not a greater menace threatening the raisin industry of California to-day, in the active competition of Brazil and Spain, than ever before in the history of raisin growing in our state?

FOUR years ago Cleveland carried New Jersey by a plurality of 4412, but lacked 5198 of having a majority of all the votes cast in that state. Four years ago the Democratic platform, as explained in New Jersey, was in favor of protection. This year it declares for a great reduction in tariff on such products as are manufactured in New Jersey, and that state will give Mr. Cleveland's opponent a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000, notwithstanding the joint efforts of Democrats and Prohibitionists. Remember these figures.

THE senate rejected the fisheries treaty with Canada, whereupon the president gets mad and intimates that he will enforce the retaliation measures passed by the senate some time ago, and which if vigorously enforced will force Canada to come to terms or declare open warfare. Wonder if the rejection of the Chinese treaty would not have the effect of causing an enforcement of present anti-Chinese restrictive measures?

ALEX MONTGOMERY, formerly of the Mendocino Democrat, and "formerly" of a good many other newspapers in California in the years agone, has just retired from the Red Bluff News, after publishing that paper only two months. Uncle Alex is a good old man, but a mighty poor stick as an editor.

WANTED—ANOTHER ISSUE.

The Democrats are in need of an other issue. When Cleveland flung to the breeze last December the anti protection banner, that wing of the Democratic party flopping around promiscuously over a number of northern, middle and western states, but under the control of the main body commonly called the "solid south," was taken completely by surprise. It was specially noticeable that, although the northern wing fluttered with astonishment at the temerity of the ostensible "head" in advocating a tariff policy in direct opposition to the wishes and interests of the people of that long array of states once known as the "loyal states" (in contradistinction to certain other states) the solid south body was in no wise affected, either by surprise, anger or opposition.

When it is remembered that at the time Cleveland wrote his free trade message no less than two generals who had won sufficient distinction in the field opposing the cause represented by the Stars and Stripes to justify entitle them to the important positions he had assigned each in his cabinet, it is fair to presume that Generals Lamar and Garland, aided by that old friend and sympathizer of their section of the country, Thomas F. Bayard, had much to do with the framing of the message that has created such widespread discussion, and throughout the north, consternation.

The message and its legitimate offspring, the Mills bill, while not in the least objectionable to the solid south body—"on the contrary quite the reverse"—has been from the first far from popular with the northern wing of the Democracy, and it has taken a deal of coaxing, driving and "fixing" to keep the leaders, in what may be called the "wing" states, from open revolt against the free trade policy foisted upon the party by the solid southern body.

The tariff issue presented by Cleveland seemed to promise well at the start, but it has not turned out as well as was expected. True the solid south gives it a solid support, and for the best of reasons, chief among which are that, although the average reduction may be, as claimed by the supporters of the Mills bill, only an ad valorem lessening of about seven per cent, such industries and productions as the south cares a fig about are not materially disturbed, while that measure, with its innocent looking "average," strikes a hard blow to the scene of prosperity of the people of the northern half of the country.

Under the flood of light that has lately been turned upon this question the administration has lost ground steadily and the party's managers have been in a quandry as to what was best to do. To insert an advertisement in the "wants" column of the party organs for an "issue," while it would have stimulated the seedy but brilliant Bohemian statesmen of the country to supply the craving demand, it was probably voted too much of a give-away on the party.

But something had to be done. The tariff issue was "going contrary to everythink and everythink was going contrary to" the tariff issue. The more the question was discussed the less chance was there for Cleveland and all holding office under him to retain place after next March. So the Democratic Bonaparte, who is never at a loss for a "next" when any given line of policy or strategem fails, writes a special message to congress on the fisheries question which is hailed by his party as the creation of a new issue.

"In their great joy at having something else to talk about than the tariff," says the Call, "they forget that Cleveland only asks for powers that had been given him more than a year ago, and which he has not seen fit to use. The senate will probably ask him why, if the treasury order permitting Canadian roads to carry goods in bond through the United States is not in fulfillment of treaty obligations, it has not been rescinded? The power to change an order of a department, when the treaty upon which it is based expires, lies at all times with the executive. The talk over this message amounts to nothing, as it will be found that the executive possessed all the power Mr. Cleveland asks congress to grant.

THE MESSAGE MAKER.

Mr. Cleveland is a maker of messages. Whenever he wishes to electrify the country he writes a message. The first message he wrote was the "race prejudice" document, calling the attention of congress to the destruction wrought by certain people out in Wyoming of a few Chinese lots, and recommending the payment to the poor unfortunate Chinamen of the moderate sum of $377,000. He next sent in his rip-roaring free trade sermon, which has thus far only damaged the country a few millions of dollars, but which, should he be re-elected, will entail such widespread and incalculable damage to the country as will be beyond the computation of figures. Last and least of all is his fisheries flyer, intended merely as a flashy drop curtain to shut out the vulgar gaze from the free trade scene upon which his December message had too closely riveted all eyes. But this drop curtain has already been rung up by the Republican managers, and the play will go on to the finale, greatly to Democratic disgust, with free trade or protection in the title role.

THE EQUILIBRIUM.

To find excuses for the free trade views of Cleveland and to bolster up as much as possible the waning prospects of a party daily growing more and more unpopular, the administration organs are tireless in their search for catch-words and sentences of prominent Republicans, which, taken by themselves, might easily be construed to be in direct opposition to the present pronounced views of the Republican party on the tariff question. This is noticeably so of the utterances of General Grant and James A. Garfield.

While General Grant was the greatest military hero of the age, and did more for his country in the capacity for which nature and his education fitted him than any other military man since Washington, his career as a statesman, and whatever he may have said upon state policy, are to some extent overshadowed by his martial renown.

But such is not the case with Garfield. Being one of the best equipped statesmen, in the matter of education, experience, and a splendidly disciplined mind that ever entered the presidency, whatever Garfield said upon the now paramount question of high or low tariff, or no tariff at all, the Republicans are willing to accept as pretty good authority.

The more readily are they willing to go back to the utterances of the tongue silenced by the assassin's bullet in 1881, now that the administration press is quoting Garfield as approving a larger measure of free trade than is advocated by Cleveland and his whipped-in followers.

In 1878, just ten years ago now, General Garfield made a speech in the house of representatives in which he used the following language. If the free traders can find any comfort from its perusal they are welcome to it. He said:

"I believe that we ought to seek that point of stable equilibrium somewhere between a prohibitory tariff on the one hand and a tariff that gives no protection on the other. What's that point of stable equilibrium? In my judgment it is this: A rate so high that foreign producers cannot flood our markets and break down our home manufacturers, but not so high as to keep them altogether out, enabling our manufacturers to combine and raise the prices, nor so high as to stimulate an unhealthy growth of manufactures. In other words I would have the duty so adjusted that every great American industry can fairly live and make fair profits; and yet so low that if our manufacturers attempted to put prices up unreasonably the competition from abroad would come in and bring down prices to a fair rate."

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

For a long time the Catholic church has been alone in its opposition to the public school system of the United States. It has based its hostility to our public schools on the grounds of their godlessness and upon the assumed right of each denomination to employ their pro rata of the school moneys as the several denominations may see proper. So long as only one religious denomination opposed the American school system, however powerful that church may be, the danger of breaking down or materially crippling the institution so dear to our people, and so powerful an adjunct to civil liberty and republican form of government, was so small as to alarm but few and excite but little comment.

But other religious sects are joining in the agitation and Protestant preachers are making the subject of "our godless schools," a theme for pulpit discussion.

There is a strong under current of talk among the members of various religious sects now going on, that portends no good, if persisted in, to our free, non-sectarian school system.

The indications are that a united effort is to be made ere long to have sectarian religion taught in our public schools.

If the Protestant churches should make common cause with the Catholic power to bring about this revolution it is difficult to see how the tremendous influence could be successfully met.

There is but little doubt that the demand the churches would unite upon would be the endowment, by the state and at the state's expense, of sectarian schools, each sect to draw from the school fund its pro rata of money and have the exclusive education of its own children.

Should this scheme be successful the days of the American school system would be numbered. The many religious sects throughout the country would vie with each other in drawing away the children from the public schools to increase the number of their own pupils, and as a consequence the institution that has done so much to diffuse knowledge and patriotism throughout the land would pass to secondary importance and ultimate death.

It is wholly unnecessary to show the advantages of a school system disassociated with the teachings of sectarianism. Such a system presupposes that the people, while not inimical to religious teaching, are opposed to any step being taken tending to unite the affairs and destinies of church and state.

The founders of this great commonwealth wisely separated the state government from the influence of church joint control, and the religious sects may rest assured that the people will no more quietly submit to the destruction of one of the greatest institutions of our benign government, as the free schools are conceded by all but religious zealots to be, than they would unresistingly sit idly by and suffer a foreign power to strike down the government itself.

COST OF IRRIGATION.

Boyd & De Vine to-day purchased of S. E. Evans his raisin crop, comprising 105 acres, for the round sum of $10,000 on the vines. This is about $100 per acre. We understand from Mr. Evans that it has cost about $25 per acre, per year, for water, care and cultivation, leaving $75 net per acre. This price was based somewhat upon the yield the past two years, which has been something over 8000 boxes.—Riverside Press.

The cost for water in Riverside according to the above, is at least $12 per acre. This is in striking contrast to the cost of water for irrigation in Fresno county, where the average price is 65 cents per acre per annum.

OUR morning contemporary reminds us of Mr. Micawber, inasmuch as that gentleman was forever waiting for something to turn up, and the m. e. is persistently declaring that it will turn something up. Some months ago it called Collector Ellis all manner of bad names and vowed that the doors of durance that stood ajar to receive his aged form should soon be slammed securely shut in his face. Has Major Ellis been quietly tried, found guilty, sentenced and imprisoned by the Democrat? Or has that paper been notified by Bill English and Boss Buckley to "shut up?" Who knows?

THE New York Mail and Express says that twenty-five Harrison and Morton clubs, with a membership of 3000, composed entirely of men who voted for Cleveland in 1884, are enough, without any other changes, to give New York state to the Republicans. This record of ex-Democrats will soon be surpassed, however. New York Democrats are getting very scarce outside of New York city.

VIRGINIA was carried by the Republicans in 1886 by a plurality of 412 according to the vote polled for members of the legislature. The south is not solid this year, not by any means.

A CASE IN POINT.

Mr. Blaine expressed regret that the laboring people of this country are unable to see the effect of free trade as exemplified in England, as he has during his sojourn in Europe. The tariff question is best comprehended by a careful study of the effects produced upon the industrial affairs of different nations operating under different systems. Thus in the United States the student of this question will not be slow in discovering that under a protective system the rule is good wages for the working men and general prosperity among all classes, while in England the reverse of all this is true. The tariff question is one of such magnitude that perhaps the best way to illustrate the evils of free trade is by citing its effects where it obtains.

Mr. Blaine is enriching American thought by these object lessons, and before the campaign closes there will be few people who need be in ignorance as to the effects upon the English people of the British free trade policy.

Robert Sherwood, writing in the Bulletin, under date Barrow, Lancashire England, August 9, 1888, contributes the following case in point, specially interesting at the present time.

"Leaving out Wigan and Preston," he writes, "which were hurriedly visited, I have given more attention to Barrow, whose manufactures ought to interest us Californians the most. The building of steel ships for war and commerce is not as new here as in San Francisco. The discovery of hematite iron ore in this vicinity, with an abundant supply of good coal, caused the town of Barrow to spring up like an American city. Hematite is found in but few places in the world and the danger of successful competition seemed impossible. The largest steel works and the finest shipyard in England were soon in operation. Capitalists, headed by the Duke of Devonshire, furnished unlimited money to start and maintain the works. As the rise and fall of the tide averages thirty-five feet, docks only less extensive than those of Liverpool and London were built at enormous expense. Fortunately for San Francisco, no such undertaking is needed, when the Union iron works is turning out steel ships by the score. Nature in this, as in many other things, favors us more than we appreciate.

Perhaps a brief account of my visit to the works would interest your readers. An introduction to one of the directors of the company conversant with it all, gave an opportunity to spend nearly a day there. I will not attempt a description of the furnaces, rolling-mills and machinery, but give some of the grand results. The product of steel rails here in one year was 140,000 tons. The output of manufactured steel has often exceeded 5000 tons a week. Their ships navigate every sea and are among the largest afloat. By a recent improvement there is no waste heat. The heat that formerly went up the huge chimneys of the furnace is now economized so that steam is generated in the boilers all over the works and the machinery propelled by it.

But alas! notwithstanding all their advantages I desire to tell you what free trade in England has done for them. Opposition seemed impossible, when, lo hematite ore was discovered in Spain! Capital was soon forthcoming, and English capital, too. The result was that the Barrow works were run at a loss. The splendid dividends paid were paid no more. They have lost $2,500,000, and are now trying in the courts to extinguish the debt by canceling the 'preferred shares of stock.' If a reasonable duty existed on hematite Spain could not have entered into competition with Barrow. The works will not be stopped, for the heaviest capitalists in the land are too deeply involved to give it up.

Another example of free trade and how it affects Barrow, and I shall close. The jute works here are extensive and did a large business. They are now sick unto death. Jute works (with English capital again!) have been established in India, where the raw material is grown and with Indian labor at 20 cents a day, grain bags, etc., are exported to England. Of course, it is only a question of a short time when the Barrow jute works must close.

The truth is, a great change is impending in old England. The cry is for fair trade and not free trade, and that means a return to a policy of protection. I have talked with manufacturers, working men and all classes and I have not met any free traders. Only the old fogies, who over forty years ago introduced free trade measures in Parliament, hesitate.

Is this the time for patriotic Americans to vote for Cleveland and free trade? I trust that, regardless of party, such an overwhelming vote will be given in November for Harrison and protection for home industries that no more of the fallacy of free trade will be heard of during this century."

WE have been shown by W. B. Van Vleet a copy of the Ohio Repository, published at Canton, Ohio, dated Thursday, July 18, 1822. In the budget of foreign news under the heading of "Late and important foreign news—from Europe—by the ship Atlantic, arrived at New York in thirty-six days from Dublin, papers of that city and London have been received," etc., we quote the following: "A meeting of the African institution was held in London on the 10th of May. A long report was read stating the number of vessels employed openly by the French and Dutch in carrying on the traffic in slaves and adverting in terms of praise to the South American government in abolishing the trade, and that of the United States in declaring it piracy. Mr. John Randolph was present and addressed the meeting on the subject." Among other things Mr. Randolph (the distinguished American) said: "It was delightful to him to know that Virginia, the land of his sires the place of his nativity, had for half a century affixed a public brand, and indelible stigma, upon this traffic, and had put in the claim of the wretched objects of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity."

It is impossible to get men to work at clearing up the debris from the late fire in Fresno, owing to an insufferable odor that is supposed to come from burnt human flesh.—Colusa Sun.

The above falsehood has gone the rounds of the papers and having fulfilled its mission should be at rest. The only truth in the story is that a large quantity of hams and bacon in the grocery stores destroyed by the fire emitted, for several days, a disagreeable odor. As soon as the debris cooled off so that it could be handled, a large force of men were put to work clearing it away, and that work having been completed, the work of re-building has been commenced. In a few weeks the lots where the big fire was will be covered with magnificent brick buildings.

THAT do settle it! Jay Gould, that old horny-handed granger of New York, who has toiled these many years on the Wall street farm, watering stock, comes out strong in favor of free wool, cheap coats for the laboring man and G. Cleveland for president. Lord! What chance is there for Harrison when such old farmers go back on him? Still, the poor man is bound to run it through.

POLITICAL CHINAMEN.

When the news of the nomination of General Harrison as the Republican candidate for the presidency was flashed across the continent California Democracy at once endeavored to counteract the tide of popular enthusiasm which immediately set in. Word was passed along the line for the faithful to get up Chinese celebrations in every populous community in the state and telegraph an account of it to the metropolitan press, that it might be used to prejudice the laboring classes against the Republican ticket. In Fresno, as well as other places, men were found who had no more self respect than to engage in the disreputable business of getting up a farcical ratification meeting, exploding a few dozen bombs and firecrackers in the Chinese quarter and sending a highly-colored account of it to metropolitan partisan papers, who were no doubt acquainted with the truth of the whole matter. In Fresno the editor and proprietor of the leading Democratic paper was one of those who lent his assistance to the scheme. We have spoken of this matter before, and asked the editor of the Colusa Sun to give a true account of the so-called Chinese blowout at Colusa, but Will S. Green has too much self-respect to take any further hand in this business, extreme partisan though he is. The Merced Herald is the only organ of the party in this state that has the gall to refer to this matter now, but its persistence can only result in further injury to the cause it advocates, by calling attention to it. The Herald says, among other untruthful utterances, "and in Fresno county the Chinese make no secret of the fact that they are taxed ten dollars a head to help on the election of Mr. Hallison." It further says, "This is one of the most bare-faced and infamous outrages that was ever perpetrated in the United States, and so it would be, were there any truth whatever in the Herald's assertion. But as there is absolutely no foundation for the statement, the Herald is guilty of an aggravated case of political blackmail, wherein the county of Fresno is sufferer. In the name of common decency, and a due regard for the truth, we should not let another issue of our paper appear, were we the publisher of the Herald, without ample apology for the wrong done Fresno county, and also an humble apology for the insult offered our readers in the low grade estimate of their intelligence suggested by the article. But a man who will deal himself three aces from the bottom of the deck in a game of draw poker can generally be relied upon to furnish campaign lies for his party.

CLEVELAND'S CONTRIBUTION.

That President Cleveland has lead off in civil service reform by contributing $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund there is no room to doubt. His private secretary, Lamont, being interviewed the other day on the subject, virtually admitted that such was the case. Taking the great office with profuse protestations of an unfaltering determination to weed out of the civil service all noxious weeds tending to official corruption, the spectacle of the Democratic embodiment of public purity donating 20 per cent of his annual stipend to be used at discretion by his henchmen, is anything but encouraging to the hopes of a free ballot and a fair count.

That office holders shall not be assessed for the purposes of carrying on political contests is one of the prime objects and principal rules of civil service reform, and that President Cleveland should set the example to the country of contributing a certain percentage of his salary, which, for all he knows, will be used to corrupt the voters and degrade the ballot-box of his country, is a national disgrace, and little if any less than a personal crime.

If it shall transpire beyond a doubt—and the authority for the statement seems to be such positive proof as can hardly be questioned—that the president of the United States has become so infatuated with power, and so lost to a proper regard for pure politics as to hand over to his unscrupulous party managers for campaign purposes any sum of money whatever, the example will be followed all along the line of the 180,000 federal office holders throughout the country, and all the state and county Democratic organizations, the result of which will be the accumulation of one of the most enormous corruption funds ever raised to debauch the vote of the country and turn awry the popular will.

FREE TRADE THE GOAL.

It will be found to the dismay of the Democracy before the day of election rolls around, that its shallow pretense of "tariff reform" is thoroughly understood by the voters of the country to mean nothing less than free trade. Of course no one believes for a moment that the administration party would try to foist upon the country the pro-British free trade policy all of a sudden and with one grand hurrah. It is too politic for that. Such a course would be suicidal in the extreme. The popular stomach could not retain the pill. It would hurt too bad. So the party has adopted the humane method employed by the darkey who, when ordered by his master to cut off the dog's caudal appendage, removed a little of it each day. When asked why he did not cut off the tail at once he replied: "Golly, massa, dat would hurt de dog too much!"

So these sly Jo Bagstocks are loudly proclaiming from day to day that they have no thought of imposing upon the country the pro-British policy of free trade. In doing this they forget that the people have avenues of information bearing upon their hidden designs which speak quite as forcibly in the way of circumstantial evidence as could possibly the most direct proof. One link of this strong circumstantial evidence is found in the fact that the entire solid south gives it hearty support to Mr. Cleveland and the Mills bill. When it is remembered that this section of the union has 153 electoral votes, and that the confederate constitution contained the provision that "no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry," it will easily be perceived that the sentiments of so patent a power in the councils of the Democratic party could not be withstood in leading it to the free trade goal.

Another link in the chain of evidence is the sentiment of the English press, which is supporting Cleveland for all it is worth. An English free trade organ, the Sheffield Independent, describes very well the future program of our free traders when it says:

It (the Mills bill) is viewed by all parties alike as the first decisive and certain step in the direction of free trade. We do not anticipate the victory of absolute free trade in a country which has been so long held captive by rigid protectionists in one year, or in two, or even in a dozen years. But every year will bring its final triumph nearer. The success of the Democrats at the presidential election would necessitate their bringing in another tariff-reform measure upon far more advanced lines in the direction of the abolition or reduction of duties than Mr. Mills' present bill; and it would thus accelerate the ultimate success of free trade in the states.

"WHERE can I rent a house?" is the question most frequently heard on our streets now. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of people have been off on summer vacations, there were no vacant houses in the city during the summer months. One small announcement in this paper of a house to rent yesterday brought eleven applicants before noon, which is a pretty good indication that there is an increasing demand for small residences. We suggest that a company of local capitalists at once organize to erect cottages for rent or sale on the installment plan. There will be money in it for those who furnish the money, it will supply work for additional carpenters, painters and plasterers, will provide temporary homes for those who wish to rent, and will add many families to Fresno who will otherwise be compelled to go elsewhere.

STRAWS from the so-called doubtful states will be anxiously read by all who take an interest in politics from this time on till election day. Here is one from the empire state which will not furnish any particular relief to our Democratic friends who are already trudging along up to their knees in sadness. Dunlap, the well-known New York hatter, says: "I employ 700 hands. At the last election I set in for Grover Cleveland and used my best influence with my men to accomplish his election. Now I don't think he will get a vote out of the establishment. Mr. Clevelend has taken the gratuitous pains to disturb such establishments as mine, and I think we will remind him at the election that we appreciate his attention."

WE will wager a hat with THE REPUBLICAN that Mr. E. H. Gould, whose interview on raisins was published in the Chronicle on last Sunday has never read the Mills bill. As Hon. John G. Carlisle said, "Those who have most to say against the Mills bill have never read it."—Democrat.

You want a dead thing. That's not fair. The man who would have the ponderous bilious secretions to patiently peruse the Bills mill deserves the fame of Job. Had Mr. J. G. Carlisle said, "Those who have most to say for and against the Mills bill should never read it," he would have offered truthful but unnecessary advice. Bet you a hat you never read it yourself.

THE opening of the Democratic campaign last Saturday evening was anything but a howling success. From one end of the state to the other there was a noticeable lack of everything that would tend to show that the Democracy had any confidence or even hope of their carrying California this fall. The average voter knows that this state is solid for Harrison and Morton by the largest Republican majority ever polled, and it is useless to urge intelligent men to see the lie when they know better.

SMALLPOX again threatens to become epidemic in San Francisco, while one or two cases are reported in Oakland. The city administration of San Francisco is so firmly within the grasp of political bosses that educational affairs, the protection of property, aye, even the health of her people, are made subservient to the spoilsmen. The election of an administration with Dr O'Donnell at its head could not make matters any worse.

REAL estate transfers are on the increase in this county With the present building boom, the extensive advertising Fresno is receiving abroad, and the cutting of fares from the east to this coast all working in harmony, it is hard to see our way clear of a great business boom in the immediate future. There is already a tide of people drifting into Fresno in search of homes that will swell in volume as the cooler weather sets in.

BUTTE county will probably capture the first prize for county exhibits at the Mechanics' fair in San Francisco. Santa Clara and Stanislaus are close competitors. Visalia has a fine fruit exhibit from the nursery of I. H. Thomas. Fresno made no exhibit at the Mechanics' fair, but will kick dust in all eyes at the coming state fair.

SOME enterprising young men of Santa Rosa have been engaged for an indefinite period in the profitable business of raising chickens—from other people's hen roosts—several of the farmers having lost as high as $75 worth of poultry in one night. The thieves have been arrested.

THE Democratic majority in West Virginia in 1884 was 2477, while two years later it had dwindled down to 90. This year, with the free trade issue sharply outlined, there is every reason to believe that the Republicans will carry the state.

"I HAVE had enough of Cleveland. Four years of his tinkering have nearly ruined four of the principal industries of this coast—wool, wine, lumber and silver—and we want no more of it."—Ex-Governor John G. Downey.

THERE are twenty-five Harrison and Morton clubs in the state of New York composed of men who voted for Cleveland four years ago. The total membership of these clubs now exceeds 3000.

EVERY time Goldenson's pockets are searched large quantities of poison are found. The poison is probably used as an antidote against the danger of his "poetry" striking in.

LUMBER is $5 per thousand cheaper than at this time last year. Hundreds of neat homes should be built in Fresno this fall, to be rented or sold to new comers.

"THE Democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing! The Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere!"—Henry Watterson.

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Jeff Shannon reached this city from Alameda Sunday.

J. F. Waterhouse came up from San Francisco Sunday.

Robert Barton and wife went to San Francisco yesterday.

Henry Budge, one of Letcher's prominent citizens, was in this city yesterday.

J. H. Long and family left on Sunday for San Francisco, where Mr. Long will buy goods.

W. H. Byrd left for Visalia last evening, where he will probably make his home in the future.

George Ralph returned yesterday from a trip up north, and proposes to return and locate at Tacoma.

George F. Minns and George Monroe returned last evening after a two weeks' stay at Pacific Grove.

J. A. Reed, a prominent capitalist and land owner at Reedley, spent yesterday in this city with friends.

Mrs. W. H. Byrd went to Stockton yesterday and will be absent several weeks as the guest of friends.

Miss Regina Kennedy leaves this morning to be absent a week or more visiting her mother at Hildreth.

Miss Vena Castle of San Joaquin county is visiting in this city as the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. A. Baggs.

Mrs. A. J. Lyons, who has been spending the summer with friends on the coast, returned home Saturday night last.

E. R. Higgings has gone to Los Angeles on a visit of a few weeks to his family, who are spending the summer there.

Miss Alice Willoughby, who has been visiting friends in this city for a week, returned to her home in Watsonville yesterday.

Between Saturday night at 6 o'clock and Monday night at 6 o'clock Judge Stewart issued forty-two warrants, all for petty offenses.

S. N. Griffith is back from a trip to the coast, where he has been visiting his family and talking up the city and county of Fresno.

J. A. Wollner of San Francisco, a brother of Sol Wollner of this city, arrived yesterday and will spend the week looking after his wool interests here.

H. J. Fouts and family and H. J. Rader returned yesterday from a two weeks' camping trip on Pine Ridge, which was greatly enjoyed by all parties.

Mrs. H. I. Albaugh, mother-in-law of J. G. Johnston, left on yesterday for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will spend the next two or three months with relatives.

Mrs. G. Slavens leaves within the next few days on a visit to her old home and relations in Ottumwa, Iowa. She will be absent until the latter part of November.

Charles Vincent of the Reception returned from San Diego Sunday, after a visit of several days. He remarked that San Diego was about as good a town as Fresno.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Adams, who have been spending the summer at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and other points in the northern portion of the state, returned home Sunday.

J. W. Reese and D. A. Cowan left on Sunday evening for Dinkey to spend a brief season in recuperating. They took the trout brought here from Tahoe lake and will put them in the upper waters.

A train load of twenty-five cars of wheat passed through this city yesterday en route to tide water. It was purchased in Fresno and Tulare counties by C. M. Callahan of the Grangers' warehouse association.

Mr. C. M. Brown, formerly of Fresno, announces his return to Antioch and addresses his former patrons in our advertising columns. Mr. Brown succeeds Mr. Hungerford in the hardware business—Antioch Ledger.

Orrell A. Cole was out in the yard of his father's residence yesterday afternoon, it being his first appearance outside of the house for sixty days, or since he met with the terrible accident which resulted in the amputation of his leg.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock was the time set for the preliminary examination of the burglar, Allen, before Judge Stewart. Allen was brought down from jail and the judge continued the examination until 9 o'clock this morning.

Frank Stam, Mrs. Murphy's son who was shot by Joe Ossario almost two weeks ago, is still alive. Considering the boy's age, 11 years, and his constitution, his having lived as long as he has with the piece of bullet in his brain is wonderful.

Ambrose Giffen, father of Mrs. S. H. Cole, and Wilson Giffen, a brother, left on the notrh bound express yesterday for Ewing, Nebraska. The Messrs. Giffen go for the purpose of settling up their business at that place preparatory to returning and making Fresno their permanent place of residence.

Among the new exhibits at the board of trade rooms is some very handsome raw silk prepared by G. W. T. Carter; pomegranates and large Crawford peaches sent by Mr. Borchers; premium raisins and a bunch of seedless Sultana grapes weighing about seven pounds.

Eli Henderson, state fish commissioner, returned Sunday with 20,000 trout from Lake Tahoe, and on yesterday morning J. W. Reese started with them for the mountains above the Toll House. The fish will be distributed in Dinkey, Stevenson and other creeks in that locality.

A newspaper has recently been established at Tehachapi, Kern county, by A. F. McGrew. It has a very handsomely engraved heading, showing the principal business part of town and the mountains in the background. It is well printed and has an able editor. We wish the Journal success, and exchange with pleasure.

The trial of F. G. Schneider, the well known proprietor of the Oberon saloon, for disturbing the peace, occupied the time in Judge Stewart's court all day yesterday. The jury retired at 7 o'clock to wrestle with the very contradictory evidence, and after a two hours' struggle they reached an agreement, finding the defendant guilty and recommending him to the mercy of the court. Judge Stewart announced that he would pass sentence on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Alonzo Jones, editor of the American Sentinel of Oakland, Cal., free thought journal, lectured to a large crowd at the opera house last evening. To-night he delivers the second of his series of three lectures at the same place, his subject being the proposed legislation on the observance of Sunday, now before congress. He especially invites all prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U. and all others interested in Sunday legislation, to attend his lecture to-night. Everything is free.

Grape juice is now pressed into bottles, and then olive oil is poured in at the top of each bottle. This effectually excludes the air, and none can work down into the wine to ferment it. At the same time any air that was in the juice finds its way up through the oil. The oil is sopped up with cotton when the bottle is uncorked. The cotton absorbs it little by little. All that is needed is a little patience. This art of keeping unfermented wine was practiced by the Egyptians many years before Christ, but it was lost. It has now been rediscovered, and it is coming into general use.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

ROWS AND RUMPUSES.

Sunday and Monday Marked by an Unusual Number of Rows

Sunday and yesterday were ruled over by Mars, the god of war, who apparently moved his throne right down in town and whooped up business at a great rate. The gory god commenced operations in the neighborhood of the Fresno vineyard Sunday afternoon and his braves, selected to start the ball rolling, were two very cute young men named Matthew Kirch and Frank Brown. The young men were on horseback, and as they rode by the Fresno vineyard they met a lone Chinaman of slight build, so slight indeed that any good-sized boy of 14 could have whipped him. The Chinamen said nothing to the young men and was very much surprised when the young hoodlums jumped from their horses and began to rock him. He begged them in broken English to desist, but the cowardly curs did not cease their outrageous attack until they had struck their victim on the side of the head with a rock, cutting a gash in his head and laying him low in the dust. Then without even going to the poor heathen to see how badly they had injured him, the two cowards mounted their horses and rode away. The Chinaman got up as soon as his assailants were gone and with the blood streaming down the side of his face he ran to the Fresno vineyard, where he, in company with some fifty other heathen, are employed picking grapes, and raised the vineyard by his cries.

It took about ten seconds for him to tell the story, and the Chinamen, grabbing up clubs, axes, hoes, shovels and whatever else they could get, rushed forth to exterminate the assailants of their comrade. Luckily for the two cowards they were horseback and the Chinamen could only stand in the road and shake their weapons and curse at the cloud of dust that told where the fast disappearing assailants were at the moment located. Just then Bart Lewis drove by in a wagon, driving four horses. Here was a golden opportunity not to be lost and in a second the Chinamen were swarming all over the wagon, had taken the reins and whip away from Lewis, fired him out of the wagon and started to give chase after the two men on horseback. The latter heard them coming and, putting spurs to their steeds, flew up the road. Lewis watched his team and wagon go up the road and without waiting longer made a bee line for town and notified the officers. Armed with a wholesale warrant from Justice Stewart's court, Constables Barker and Morgan returned with Lewis to the Fresno vineyard where they found his team, safe and sound, the Chinamen having given up the chase and returned the wagon. The officers arrested twenty-six of the Celestials and jailed them, while the one who had been stoned swore out warrants for Kirch and Brown, who were also arrested later. After being in jail an hour or two the Fresno vineyard people bailed the Chinamen out and they went jabbering home. The whole outfit will have their trials to-day or to-morrow and Kirch and Brown should be taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

POLLOY'S PISTOL.

While the above row was in progress in the country, what came near being a tragedy was brewing in the neighborhood of J, Fresno and K streets. Some weeks ago a man named G. P. Polloy quarreled with his wife and she left him, going to live in apartments in the rear of a house on K street, occupied by a lady friend. Mr. and Mrs. Polloy were among the sufferers of the K street fire of about three or four weeks ago. Polloy is a carpenter and a drinking man and does not bear the best of reputations. Before their separation quarrels between he and his wife were of common occurrence and the neighbors were in nowise surprised that she left him. Polloy chose to attribute his wife's conduct to the fascinations of a fellow carpenter, one A. G. Beers, whose shop was also destroyed in the K Street fire, but being insured he came out of the ashes Phenix like in flying colors. Beers several times assisted Mrs. Polloy, when she was in need and sick, and this aroused Polloy's jealousy. Sunday afternoon he called on his wife only to find Beers there before him. His rival and wife had been "rushing the growler," as the boys call sending the little tin bucket out for beer, and they were not well pleased to have Polloy stalk in. Like a death's head at a feast he spoiled their enjoyment, and Beers got up and went to his boarding-house on the corner of J and Fresno streets. Polloy remained and had high words with his wife, who most emphatically declined to love or live with him any more. Finding his wife obdurate, Polloy left and went to the boarding-house on Fresno and J streets also.

As he approached he saw Beers, his hated rival, standing in the doorway of the saloon in the house. There were a number of boarders out on the porch, it being about 10 o'clock, and suddenly some of the loungers saw Polloy draw a self acting revolver and point it at Beers. For three or four men to jump up and seize Polloy was the work of an instant, and in the scuffle for the revolver which followed, the weapon was accidently discharged, the bullet going through a screen door and losing itself in the floor.

A crowd quickly gathered, and Deputy Sheriff Johnny White arrested Polloy. He went quietly with the officer, and talked freely to the reporters at the jail, asserting that Beers was responsible for all his trouble and unhappiness, and that his wife had been unfaithful to him. This Beers denies. Polloy will have his trial to-day.

MONDAY'S BATTLES.

Monday arrived bright and cool, and it certainly seemed that the morning was too peaceful and quiet for men to make war upon each other, but it was not so.

Tom Walsh of the Reception came down stairs with his wife and as he passed along the sidewalk Fritz Luchsinger, an employe in Baird's butcher shop, stood in the road. Walsh and Luchsinger had some trouble about the right of way to the walk and a fight ensued in which both men were considerably bruised. After the fight Simon Henry got mixed up in the affair in some way, but there are many conflicting stories about the whole matter and we prefer to wait until the trial of the parties, at which time, unless they all plead guilty, the truth can be arrived at. All three were arrested within a few minutes after the row and were bailed out. The date for their trials has not been set.

NEXT!

Charles McPherson is the engineer of the new Grand Central laundry. He was at work breaking up a box for fuel with a hammer, when he discovered the body of a man half way through the coal hole. McPherson waited until his visitor had crowled into the engine-room, and then asked him what he wanted. For an answer the visitor began to curse him roundly. McPherson put the man out of the engine-room, and the fellow stood at the door and called him all the vile epithets in the English language. Forbearance ceasing to be a virtue McPherson smashed the foul-mouthed tramp in the mouth with a board, and soon had his lips in such a shape that he could not frame cuss words. It was reported that McPherson chased the man with a revolver and that he hit him with a hammer, but both statements are untrue.

THE LAST ONE.

"The shades of night were falling fast" when the last fracas of the day occurred. Mr. J. W. Ferguson, of the Expositor, was standing in the doorway of the Grand Central hotel, when Captain Rogers, of the Margherita vineyard, came up to him and began to talk about the accident at the vineyard on Saturday night. During Roger's recent troubles Mr. Ferguson treated him with marked courtesy, and as may be imagined the latter gentlemen was very much surprised yesterday when Rogers began applying vile epithets to newspaper men in general. Mr. Ferguson requested him to stop it and asked him who he meant by the very filthy insinuations he was making and Rogers then called Mr. Ferguson a name. Quick as a flash "Ferg" slapped the ungrateful captain and then he and Rogers walked up to Judge Hill's court and were fined $10 each. Mr. Ferguson should have been fined a nominal sum, if anything, as he was certainly not the aggressor at any time and only did what any gentleman must have done under the circumstances.

This ended the record and it is to be hoped that Mars has gone to Tulare.

THE LAST ONE

Of the Great Quartet in the School for Scandle Heard From.

WALLA WALLA, August 27, 1888.

EDITORS FRESNO REPUBLICAN:—Having read in THE REPUBLICAN of July 27th, under the head of "Tuttle Talks," in which he says my wife, Mrs. Baird, owned sixty acres of land and supported me. I wish to say he is a liar. I bought forty acres of land and earned every dollar that paid for it, which I deeded to my wife when I bought it, after paying out hundreds of dollars for improvements on the place. I did tell my wife that I thought I ought at least to have twenty acres in my own name. She said I could sell twenty acres, which I did at a sacrifice, paid every bill I owed in Fresno, gave her $1000 in cash and all of the personal property of every description and signed away all my right and title to the other twenty acres. As regards Mrs. Baird I have nothing to say. She is a lady, and her trouble and mine is our own individual matter.

As for my ever belonging to the Christian church that is another lie. As for my meeting his wife that is another lie. As for his saying, when I joined the Baptist church, that my wife looked over the congregation to see what woman I was after, I don't believe she ever said it. As for him calling me a hypocrite and libertine and a blackguard, I leave that with my friends in Fresno to decide between his character and mine. He also says that Mrs. Tuttle and I are in Portland, Oregon, together. That is another lie. I never saw Mrs. Tuttle in Portland, Oregon, in my life and don't know where she is. He also says Mrs. Tuttle and I traveled from the east as man and wife, which is another lie. These are the facts which I can prove. Very respectfully, E. A. BAIRD.

He Got the Best of Fiske.

Frank Pacheco has, until yesterday, occupied one of the K street rooms in the Fiske block with his barber shop. He had a lease from J. D. Fiske which expires on November 16th next, and with the lease there was an agreement whereby Pacheco, if he staid the year out, was to receive $150 rebate. Some three weeks ago Mr. Fiske was offered a much larger rental than Pacheco was paying for the room and he went to the barber and offered him $75 to vacate the premises. Pacheco said no, but offered to go for $200. This amount Fiske refused to pay and went away but in a day or two he rented the property, feeling sure Pacheco would be glad to go for $200, and on yesterday he went into the barber shop and said: "Well, Pacheco, I have concluded to give you the $200 to move." Pacheco is no fool, and he had a friend quietly at work on the outside and knew all about Fiske having rented the block and, realizing that he had Mr. Fiske where he wanted him, Pacheco answered, "Well, Mr. Fiske, I have changed my mind about moving for $200 and the only way I will go is for you to buy all I've got here just as it stands." Fiske coaxed, raved and swore, but Pacheco was cool and said nothing, and finally, becoming convinced that he could do nothing but come to terms, Fiske bought the barber shop fixtures complete, as they stood, and Pacheco walked out with his pocket-book fat. Think of it, will you; Pachero got the best of Fiske, and without a law suit! There was glory enough in that to make the barber happy for a month. Some envious persons have circulated the story that Pacheco sold out to avoid paying his debts, but that gentleman says he will be at Thompson's drug store every day for a week or two between 12 and 1 o'clock, and those having bills against him can call at that hour and get heir money.

Scale Killer.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: My neighbor, J. W. Traber, has had one of the worst scale-infected orchards in our locality. The scale killed his largest and most thrifty trees of the finest fruit, including the original "Traber cling" peach tree, which had already, however, made a name for itself and been propagated wherever the choicest of peaches are grown.

Last spring Mr. Traber bought a small can of horrid smelling, ashy-looking powder called "Ruder's Bug Exterminator" and used part of it on his trees. The change is like magic. The scale is destroyed. The trees restored to original thriftiness and fruitfulness. The bug exterminator purports to be manufactured in Fresno. I have written to different parties, but can learn nothing about it. Allow me to ask through the columns of THE REPUBLICAN who knows anything about this bug exterminator? If it will do in every case what it has done at Tulare it is worth millions of dollars to the fruit growers of California.

Why is it left for our little country neighborhood to first make a noise about this, one of the greatest of chemical discoveries? I would very much like to see a personal statement from Mr. Traber given to the world through your columns. Respectfully,

W. A. SANDERS.

Republican Central Committee.

The chairman of the Republican county central committee hereby issues a call for a meeting of the committee in this city on Saturday afternoon next, September 1, 1888, at the hour of 2 o'clock, at the office of Dr. A. J. Pedlar in the Fiske block. The names of the committeemen are as follows:

At Large—W. J. Dickey, J. W. Short, A. J. Pedlar, W. T. Sesnon, J. W. Watkins.

First District—E. H. Cox, Orrin Sharp.

Second District—Ben Perks, J. W. Cavin.

Third District—L. E. Prusso, C. C. Merriam.

Fourth District—M. S. Rose, W. A. Caruthers.

Fifth District—P. A. Kanawyer, C. H. Robinson.

P. A. Buell of Stockton yesterday brought suit in Justice Hill's court against W. P. Haber for $293, that being the amount alleged to be due for material furnished in the construction of the latter's house. It will be remembered that the contract for building the house was let to J. F. Waterhouse, who bought nearly all the material used from the plaintiff in the case. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

LAWRENCE'S LOVE.

The Trial of the Young Man Charged With Abducting His Lady Love.

The trial of young Joe Lawrence, the agent and operator at Borden, who was charged, a few days ago, by A. Struck with having abducted his seventeen-year-old daughter, Ada, took place before Justice Stewart at 7 o'clock last night. The young lady, by the by, returned *home last night* and gave her parents a very concise account of her wanderings. She was not present last night and the crowd which jammed the small court room occupied by Judge Stewart, in the Masonic block, was disappointed thereat muchly.

The pater familias had cooled off considerably, presumably on the account of his daughter's safe return, and he looked anything but bloodthirsty. The old gentleman was the first witness called. He said his name was Struck, but he wasn't "struck" on Lawrence if his daughter Ada was. The witness said he used to reside at Burden, and that his daughter Ada was 17 years of age. He knew Lawrence; knew him at Borden, and had seen his daughter with the young man several times when they lived at Borden. When he moved to this city his daughter went to work at the Ogle house, and he knew that Lawrence had stopped at the house several times while she was working there. All at once Ada said she had become dissatisfied with her work at the Ogle house, and coming home, she remained with her parents about three days. At the expiration of this time Ada went away, where he did not know, but later on his wife told him that Ada was in San Francisco, and that Lawrence had paid her fare to that city. She went to San Francisco on the 17th of August. He had not seen his daughter since her departure on the 17th inst. until her return on Sunday. This was the substance of the old gentleman's testimony, and if he had any other evidence against the young man he evidently had no intention of producing it.

A Mrs. Agurea of Borden was the next witness called and her testimony was less convincing than Mr. Struck's. After worying with her a minute or two, the prosecuting attorney allowed her to go. This closed the case for the prosecution.

S. J. Hinds, the attorney for the defense, then asked the court to dismiss the charge against his client, as there was clearly no evidence against him. Justice Stewart took the same view of the matter and the prisoner was discharged. The whole truth of the matter seems to be that Joe and Ada are deeply and desperately in love with each other, and the old folks objecting, they concluded to run away and get married. The arrest of Lawrence spoiled the little game. From all that can be learned the young man is first-class in every respect and would no doubt make Ada a good husband. If the old folks would only use a little sense in this matter it would keep their daughter from going astray and make two loving hearts very happy. If anything should happen to the girl the blame would rest largely upon their shoulders.

THE CITY TRUSTEES.

The Question of New School Houses to be Decided To-day.

The board of city dads met in regular session last evening, with Trustees Clark, Hedges, Tombs, Pedlar and City Attorney Merriam present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

William Hughes appeared before the board and asked if the trustees intended to engage an engineer for engine company No. 2. He was informed by the board that no steps had been taken in that respect.

C. Chisholm asked if anything had been done in reference to the disposal of the school bonds. Trustee Pedlar stated that the matter had been left with the school board. He was in favor of levying a district tax for $3200 for the erection of the two temporary buildings, and when the bonds were sold the money derived from their sale could be applied to the construction of substantial school houses. At the suggestion of Pedlar the matter was laid over until this morning, when the board would meet and proceed to consider the same and settle the matter definately.

A petition, numerously signed, was presented by Charles Anderson, asking that he be appointed a special policeman. On motion of Tombs the appointment was made.

C. O. Easterbrook presented a petition asking to be appointed to the position of policeman, but it was laid on the table.

A petition for a liquor license was read from R. Ruben & Son, which, under the rules, was laid over for one week.

A communication was read from C. F. Riggs, asking the board to reduce the license for his proposed theater at Armory hall to $50 per year. On motion of Tombs, the city attorney was instructed to draft an amended ordinance fixing the rate of license for all theaters of the first-class at $25 per quarter.

The report of the fire committee, relative to the purchase of fire apparatus, was read and accepted and the committee discharged.

Action on the franchise for the Fresno street railroad was laid over for one week.

The following bills were read: H. P. Hedges, services as member of board of equalization, $45; A. Tombs, same, $45; A. M. Clark, same, $45; Prescott & Pierce, lumber, $51.50; Fresno ice company, ice, $2.90; A. P. Brooks, services on assessment books, $6; South & Fentem, stationery, $7.25. With the exception of the last bill the balance were allowed and the board then adjourned.

THE CONTRACTOR CENSURED

For the Insecureness of the Building Where Segres Was Killed.

On yesterday an inquest was held by the coroner on the body of Charles Segres, the stranger carpenter who was at work on the winery at the Margherita vineyard when the roof fell in on Saturday and killed him. But little new testimony, beyond the following brief biography, was elicited. The deceased was found to be a native of Prussia, and leaves a family of seven children, two of whom are in Bloomington, Illinois, the balance being in Europe. He had been at work on the ill-fated winery but two days when killed.

The jury heard the testimony of the other workmen present and it varied in no material point from the facts as given by this paper on Sunday morning. The claim that the wind caused the roof to fall is, of course, absurd, as it is well known that there was no wind of any consequence blowing at the time of the accident. The report of the coroner's jury is very full and complete and is as follows: "We, the jury, find that the deceased was named Charles Segres; that he was a native of Prussia, aged 60 years; that he came to his death on the 25th day of August, 1888, at a place known as the Margherita vineyard, in this county, by the roof of the building on which he was working falling in. We further find that the architect [This word evidently should be contractor, as we understand the plans were correct.—EDS.] of the building is guilty of inexcusable neglect in not properly bracing the roof of said building and encasing the sides and ends before putting on the roof at all. We further recommend that the grand jury make this accident a subject for thorough examination."

Signed: C. E. Newell, A. J. Montague, F. Kramer, J. W. Dumas, Stephen Arthur, F. J. Burleigh, S. B. Goodman.

When the grand jury comes to investigate this matter they will find that the contractor, against his best judgment, allowed *himself to be coerced into putting in the floors of the building before* the sides and roof were completed. The wind had little, if anything, to do with the accident.

A NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s Fire Department Prevents a Fire.

Following the Donahoo block fire and the half dozen smaller blazes in various parts of the city, Alex Goldstein, of the firm of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., the large wholesale and retail merchants on Front and Mariposa streets, thought it best to take time by the forelock and get into shape to protect his building and stock against conflagrations. This was made all the more imparative by the fact that in the rear and on the east side of the large store buildings of the firm are rows of small, wooden buildings that not only burn like tinder, but make an intensely hot fire besides. Mr. Goldstein went to work and had several hydrants put in on his premises, and then purchased several reels of hose, with inch and a half nozzles to connect with them. Besides being an active member of the Volunteer fire department himself, quite a number of Mr. Goldstein's employes are members of the department also, and hence the fire apparatus was not left entirely in green hands. The wisdom of the precaution taken by Mr. Goldstein was made manifest yesterday in a startling manner.

In the rear of the establishment are, as stated, a number of frame buildings and the one nearest the store rooms is occupied as a Portugese hotel and restaurant. Yesterday one of the clerks was at work in the rear part of the store room and he was startled by seeing a sheet of flame shoot up suddenly from the roof of the restaurant mentioned. A second later and the alarm had been given; five seconds later the boys were unreeling the hose, attaching the nozzle to one end and the other end to one of the hydrants and in considerably less than a minute an inch and a half stream of water was drowning out the incipient conflagration.

The fire was completely extinguished in two minutes, although it had gained some headway. One thing is certain: Had Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s hose not been on hand, a terrible fire must have resulted. From the Portuguese restaurant the flames would have spread both ways, to Appling's livery stable and the frames east of the corner on Mariposa street, and the Kutner-Goldstein building would have been in the midst of a terrible hot fire. To say Alex Goldstein is proud of his new apparatus is to put it mildly, and it more than paid for itself ten times over in stopping the flames as it did yesterday.

THE COURT CALENDAR.

Cases Tried and Decisions Rendered—Cases Set for Trial.

In department No. 2 of the superior court yesterday Judge M. K. Harris rendered his decision in the following cases:

J. F. Townes vs. M. Jensen, on appeal—Judgment for the plaintiff for $290.

D. W. Lewis vs. Daniel Nichols, action on a promissory judgment given for plaintiff, with attorney's fees of $25.

Motion for new trial in the case of Hufford vs. Dussy, denied—Defendant excepted and gave notice of appeal.

Waterman vs. Buctinghouse — Judgment given for the defendant for his costs.

The following cases were set for trial:

CIVIL.

S. Mosgrove vs J. D. Fiske, appeal from justice court—Set for trial September 6, at 9 a. m.

John Krohn vs. the Southern Pacific railroad—Set for trial September 5th, at 9 a. m.

J. Singleton vs. Jacob Lyons & Co.—Set for trial September 4th at 9 a. m.

CRIMINAL.

Cases against C. M. McDonald set for September 10th, at 10 a. m.; R. Perata, 11, at 9; A. Greijeda, 12, at 9 a. m.; A. Bentley, 14, at 9; E. P. Reardon, 15 at 9; Healy & Wilson, 13, 9; Tom Regan, 17, at 10; Valentine Dias, 18, at 9; I. Barrett, 19, at 9; Frost Fagen, passed; J. H. Meyers, 10, at 9; Charles Walker, 21, at 9; Fred Baldez, defendant, ordered to appear for arraignment on September 3d at 10 o'clock; G. L. Childs, September 22d at 9; Ah Young, 25, at 9; J. G. Cline, 26, at 9 o'clock a. m.

PROBATE.

The following guardianship cases were given twenty days to file their reports: Jesse Phillips, Jas. E. Faber, J. B. Lowry, L. B. Resnck; and ten days were granted for the filing of reports in cases of Margret L. Colwell W. W. Hill et al, H. McKenzie, Mary E. Jones, Margaret J. Colwell, H. J. Jewell, et al, Nancy Wood, R. B. Daniels, Ellen A. Perry, E. L. Mathews, Sarah M. Roberts, Fred Almy, Nancy C. Moot, Scownwaldt, G. W. Seropian, J. McMullen, Eva L. Turner, Elizabeth Woods, Chester Dusey, L. M. Dixon, R. Beaton, R. E. Coady. Thomas Jones, Henry H. Beard.

The Bean Bag Party.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—The bean bag party given at Malaga last Saturday evening was attended by a large number of invited guests. Mr. Ross, acting as monitor with his usual courtesy and good humor, explained the intricaries of the game. He was assisted by Miss Sadie Scott as secretary. The young and old made merry with the bean bag and had a royal good time, each trying for the capital prize and fearful of getting the booby. C. O. Howard carried away the courted prize and Miss Belle Patten was recipient of the latter. During the process of the game ice cream and cake were liberally served in the dining room. Music, which added much to the pleasure of the evening's entertainment, was furnished by the Dinsmore family. The guests took their departure about 11 o'clock p. m., expressing thanks to the ladies who formed the committee for the pleasure afforded them. SPECTATOR.

The Concert To-Night.

The Sixth Infantry band of Stockton will arrive in this city on the 6 o'clock south bound express to-night for the purpose of giving a concert and ball at the armory. The home band will meet the visitors at the depot and escort them to their hotel. The band will contain twenty instruments, including six soloists. The concert will be very fine, without doubt, and we hope our people will turn out and give the visitors a cordial welcome. The dance music for the ball will be furnished by the full band.

The Spivey family, living on the Centerville road some ten miles from this city, have been burned out of house and home three times and are in an almost destitute condition. The ladies of The Hughes hotel propose to fix up something for these deserving people. Anyone desiring to contribute can leave their donations with either Frank Sellock or at The Hughes.

No Clearance Sale!

Because ... [illegible]

NO BUNCOMBE!

JONSEN & KIRK'S

BUY THE VERY BEST

Boots & Shoes!

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We buy for Cash and GET LARGE DISCOUNTS, and thus we are able and will sell at

BEDROCK PRICES!

We carry complete lines of standard and fashionable Boots, Shoes, Ties, Gaiters, etc. Our stock comprises such leading brands as Laird, Shober & Mitchell's, Ludlow's, Krippendorf's, Torrey's, Nelson's, Crossett's, Frances', Buckingham & Hecht's, Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., and others justly celebrated.

Yours, for honest goods and fair dealing every day in the week

Jonsen & Kirk,

140 Mariposa Street, Fresno.

fe24d&wtf-tp

SPECIAL PREMIUM

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

FRESNO

FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION

—AT THE—

Annual Fair,

Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1888.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL PREMIUM of $50 given for the best display of fruits, grapes, or any products raised by any party off from twenty acres of land. Variety, quality and amount in money the products bring in one year are taken into consideration. Any one entitled to compete for this premium are not to own more than twenty acres in one tract.

Premiums divided as follows: $25 to first; $15 to second; $10 to third.

Persons intending to compete for these premiums are required to keep up strict account of products sold from the twenty acres for 1888, and this account must be exhibited with products, also to be sworn to if required by the judges.

Entries Close September 24, 1888,

But it is better for all parties competing to make application for space in the Pavilion on or before September 1st. N. I. BALDWIN,

Secretary Fresno Fair Grounds Association, office Masonic Temple, Postoffice box 571, Fresno, California. jy26tf

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Fresno. } ss

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners transacting business in this state, at Fresno City, Fresno county, under the firm name and style of Mechanics' Planing Mill Company; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are John T. Quick, Chas. A. Saffell, James Wiley Smith, Eckart W. Gould, Alfred Eastabrooks, Fred D. Crane, Geo. G. Amazeen, Zachariah C. Saffell and Samuel F. S. Saffell and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of July, 1888.

John T. Quick	Fresno City, California
Charles A. Saffell	Fresno City, California
James Wiley Smith	Fresno City, California
Eckart W. Gould	Fresno City, California
Alfred Eastabrooks	Fresno City, California
Fred D. Crane	Fresno City, California
George G. Amazeen	Fresno City, California
Zachariah C. Saffell	Fresno City, California
Samuel F. Saffell	Fresno City, California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Fresno } ss

On this 18th day of July, 1888, before me, F. H. Short, a notary public in and for the county, personally appeared John T. Quick, Chas. A. Saffell, James Wiley Smith, Eckart W. Gould, Alfred Eastabrooks, Fred D Crane, Geo. G. Amazeen, Zachariah C. Saffell and Samuel Saffell, personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal

(Seal) F. H. SHORT, Notary Public.

au2tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT VISALIA, CAL., April 11th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Fresno county at Fresno, Cal., on September 5th, 1888, viz: Perlander Rambo, Homestead No. 5055, for the sw¼ of Section 35 in Tp 13 S of R 12 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: George D. Fullerton, Joseph J. Truman, John F. Blackburn, James W. Kennedy, all of Firebaughs, Fresno county, Cal.

jy27t6 J. D. HYDE, Register.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George D. Fullerton, James J. Truman, David Mutershaugh, James W. Kennedy, all of Firebaughs, Fresno county, Cal.

J. D. HYDE, Register

jy27t6

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jy 27 t6 J. D. HYDE, Register

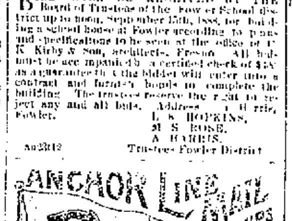
NOTICE

To Contractors and Builders.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of Trustees of the Fowler School district up to noon, September 15th, 1888, for building a school house at Fowler according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of C. K. Kirby & Son, architects, Fresno. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of $150 as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract and furnish bonds to complete the building. The trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Address A. Harris, Fowler.

L. S. HOPKINS,
M. S. ROSE,
A. HARRIS,
Trustees Fowler District

au23t12



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Republican Nominee for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
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FRANK J. BURLEIGH,
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Republican Nominee for
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THE PHOTOGRAPHER

E. R. Higgins

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"SURPRISE SALE!"

McGOWAN'S

FIRST

Great Clearance Sale

....OF....

LADIES'

MEN'S and

CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL close out my entire surplus stock at prices that will surprise the people of Fresno city and county. I will mark them at such prices that to all reasonable buyers it will seem like giving them away.

Read Carefully

The following partial price list:

FOR LADIES

200 prs B Kid buttons, ... $1.75, regular price $3 00
50 prs Glove Kid button, ... $1.75, reg price 2 50
15 prs Fr Kid button, ... $4.50 reg price 5 00
75 prs Tampico Pebble Goat button, $2.00, regular price ... 2 75

FOR MISSES

60 prs Goat button, heel or spring, $1.50 regular price ... $2 00
150 prs Kid button, ... $1.75, reg price 2 50
50 prs Dongola button, ... $2.00, reg price 2 50
250 prs Tampico Pebble Goat button, $1.75 regular price ... 2 50

FOR CHILDREN

75 prs Goat button, ... 75c, reg price $1 25
125 prs Kid button, ... $1.25, reg price 1 75
85 prs Dongola button, ... $1.50, reg price 2 00
... prs Fr Kid hand sewed ... $1.25 reg price 1 75

FOR INFANTS

250 prs Kid button, ... 25c, reg price 75
125 prs Kid button ... 50c, reg price 1 00
75 prs Kid Ankle Ties, ... 35c, reg price 75
100 prs Bronze button, ... 50c, reg price 1 25

FOR MEN

150 prs Canvas Bals, ... 85c, reg price $1 25
50 prs Calf Bals, ... $1.75, reg price 2 50
125 prs Oxford Ties, ... $1.75, reg price 2 50
75 prs Grain Bals, ... $2.00, reg price 2 50

FOR BOYS

90 prs Calf Bals, ... $1.50, reg price $2 00
125 prs Course Shoes, ... 75c, reg price 1 25
100 prs Calf button, ... $2.00, reg price 3 00
150 prs Calf Bals, ... $2.50, reg price 3

FOR YOUTHS

50 prs Calf button, ... $1.75, reg price $2 00
50 prs Heavy Calf lace, ... $1.75, reg price 2 25
50 prs Goat Solar Tip, ... $1.50, reg price 2 25

In addition to the above slaughter in prices my stock of the celebrated

NOLAN & SONS

will also be sold at equal reductions as above.

T. McGowan,

210 Mariposa Street, between J and I Streets,

FRESNO ... jy14-d

Fresno Republican
PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
Fort & Shanklin.
TERMS:
Year, in Advance, $2.00
Six " " $1.50
Sample copies sent free on application.

Daily for Wednesday.

Danlton, ex-supervisor, is in this

Henry went to San Francisco
ning for a brief visit.

Tupper went to San Francisco
ay on a brief business trip.

Haber and family go to San
sco this morning to spend several

ssor Fred Kenyon, wife and
have returned from their vacation
s Ridge.

J. H. Bartlett returned from
Grove yesterday, where she has
pending the summer.

Rev. Chadlock, formerly pastor of
congregational church, arrived from
ancisco last evening.

Alice Church and sister, Miss
e Endicott, were among the visitors
Kingsburg to this city yesterday.

and Mrs. Carl Kroeger, who have
spending their summer vacation at
rancisco, returned home last even-

nes Marlar is having a neat one-
residence constructed for himself,
a lot on the high grounds west of
annery.

ss Jessie Tynbrook, the popular
sales lady with C. W. Seevers,
to San Francisco yesterday on a
visit to friends.

s. K. Deswarte was on yesterday
ted a divorce from Charles Deswarte,
e grounds of failure to provide, by
e Campbell.

on. J. P. Vincent returned from Pa-
Grove yesterday. Mrs. Vincent
children will remain on the coast
l the warm weather has passed.

. P. Alexander, formerly a real es-
gent of this city, but for some time
a resident of Los Angeles, has re-
ed to Fresno to permanently reside.

he examination of G. B. Pillow,
rged with an assault with a deadly
pon upon A. C. Eyers, on Sunday
, was yesterday set for September
, by Justice Hill.

Mrs. John White and daughter, Lulu,
San Antonio, Texas, who have been
guests of friends in this city for the
t month, leave on this evening's ex-
ss for their home.

John W. Gearhart arrived from Pine
dge last evening, where he has been
ending a few weeks with his family.
s. Gearhart and children will remain
the mountain until the latter part of
ptember.

Judge Sayle came up from San Fran-
sco, where he is summering with his
amily, yesterday, to attend to some im-
portant business, and will return to the
oast in a day or two to remain for some
eeks yet.

J. H. Arbuthnot, John Norton, and
Charles Simmons were on yesterday
rrested and brought before Justice Hill,
n the charge of petit larceny, for the
alleged stealing a dog from one Mr.
Connick. Their trial was set for Sep-
tember 3rd at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Two inebriated individuals, giving the
names of John Murphy and Patrick
Merlan, were yesterday fined $5 each for
disorderly conduct by Recorder Daly.
Murphy paid his fine, but Merlan had
engaged in his debauch too long and was
financially embarrassed. He was taken
to jail.

J. W. Cole leaves this morning for
Vienna, Illinois with J. R. Scott, whom
he takes on account of ill health and
with the hope that a change may better
his condition. Mr. Scott will perma-
nently reside at his old home in Vienna.
Mr. Cole expects to return by November
1st next.

The nominations made in supervisor
district No. 2 are as follows: Steve
Hamilton, for supervisor; T. F. Blair
and H. H. Budge, for justices of the
peace; Jas. Qualls and J. S. Clark, for
constables; John Nolan, for roadmaster;
Ben Parks and J. W. Cavin, as members
of central committee.

There were taken to the board of trade
rooms yesterday two boxes of straw-
berries and lemon cling peaches. The
peaches are unusually large and are
equal, if not better, than any of the
same variety that have been brought to
the rooms heretofore. They were grown
on the well-known McNeil ranch.

FRESNO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

A Fine Copper Mine Being Worked In the Hills.

Until very recently Fresno county has cut a very small figure in the mining interests of the Golden State. There has always been some little mining going on in the hills, but during the last two years this industry has taken a new start, and to-day, both on 'change in San Francisco and in mining circles everywhere, the mines of Fresno county are being talked about. Of course the greatest amount of money is invested in gold and silver mining, but this may not always be the case. Some very rich silver ledges and gold mines have been opened during the past year, and, what is better, the more they are worked the richer they become, until to-day some of the richest ore sent to the market comes from the mines east of us.

On yesterday Mr. Hugh Knepper brought to this office a number of samples of ore from his mine, called most appropriately the Copper King. The mine is situated about twenty-eight miles east of this city and was discovered by Mr. Knepper some two years ago. Up to May last he worked the mine but little, in fact merely enough to satisfy himself that the property was valuable. J. F. Hutchinson had great faith in the mine, and being a practical miner Mr. Knepper leased the mine to him until November 11th next. Hutchinson has worked the mine steadily, and will ship a car load of ore in a few days. The ore assays 43 per cent in copper, which is certainly very rich, and in addition it is believed there is a large percentage of silver also contained in it. The development of the mine show that the ledge is about five feet through and trends from northwest to southeast. From this time on the Copper King will be worked for all there is in it, and if it doesn't make its owner a rich man there is nothing in finding an abundance of copper. With gold, silver and copper being mined extensively in Fresno county its position, at the tail end of the mining list, will be rapidly changed. Already there are several San Francisco and English firms interested in Fresno county mines and offers are being made every day for mines and claims. Several new mills, with from five to ten stamps, have been erected, and the near future will, we hope, see the miners well rewarded.

The Band Concert.

The Sixth Infantry band of Stockton gave a grand concert and ball at the armory last night. The attendance was not as large as was expected nor as the excellent program of selections rendered by the band deserved. As a whole the band is one of the best musical organizations in the state, while the soloists are acknowledged to be without peers. It was, indeed, a most enjoyable evening and those who attended were more than well [illegible] remained

From the Daily of Wednesday

MOREY'S STORY.

The Jail-Breaking Burglar is at Last Examined.

HIS QUEER ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Detailed in General, But He Declines to Enter into Particulars—He Conducts His Own Case.

James Morey, alias Allen, or James Allen, alias Morey, was arrested almost three week's ago on the charge of burglary and since that time he has had a varied experience. His escape from the county jail at the time the citizens' committee was doing their excellent work is still fresh in the minds of our readers, and upon his recapture about a week ago, an additional charge of jail-breaking was placed against him. Morey's examination has been postponed several times, but was finally set for yesterday. Owing to the fact that Judge Stewart, from whose court the burglary warrant was issued, was busy yesterday morning, the prisoner was taken before Judge Hill, who issued the jail-breaking warrant, and was examined upon his last offence first. The hour fixed for the examination was 9 o'clock, and a large crowd was in attendance. Deputy District Attorney Welsh conducted the examination for the people and Morey appeared in his own behalf. Sheriff O. J. Meade was first put upon the stand by the people and related how upon August 15th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Morey was brought to the jail. For fear that he might communicate with some person, either directly or indirectly, the sheriff put the prisoner in the female ward, which is on the second floor and in the rear portion of the main jail. He knew nothing of his escape until informed by his deputies, when he took the usual steps toward securing the arrest of the fugitive. Morey had no questions to ask the sheriff, and Deputy Sheriff Bright Gillespie was next put on the stand and testified to about the same facts as are given above. Morey cross-examined the witness and asked him if he had not told the prisoner that a mob of 700 people were coming after him, and if they did come after him the jail was not strong enough to keep them out and the officers would be unable to protect him. To Morey's questions in regard to this matter Gillespie answered, emphatically, no. The prisoner remarked that Gillespie had a very poor memory to say the least. John Dennis, the jailer, then took the stand and said that he was told there was a prisoner in the female ward that was to be locked up in one of the downstairs cells for the night. He went up after the prisoner about 10 o'clock, but found he had flown, and he then gave the alarm. He never saw Morey until the latter was returned to jail after being captured the second time. The people here rested. Morey was asked if he desired to make a statement, and the Judge warned him that in doing so he was not compelled to criminate himself, but that anything he said could and would be used against him, and that he would have to submit to a cross-examination.

This warning was evidently superfluous, as Morey is without doubt an old-timer and has "made statements" before. The prisoner related the circumstances of his arrest and confinement in the upstairs of the jail, and said that about an hour or two after he was locked up a crowd of ten or twenty men and two officers came upstairs and interviewed him. They made him strip, and demanded that he tell them all he knew about the robberies being committed about town, etc. When he swore that he knew nothing they threatened him, saying they would hang him, etc. When Gillespie came up with his supper the prisoner talked about the committee that visited him, and as Gillespie said he could not be protected if the mob came after him, he began to look around for a way to escape, and finding it got away. He thought he would be hung if he was found there and didn't take any chances. He was remarkably silent, both as to the manner of his escape and where he went and how he got out of town. Attorney Welsh then asked him if anyone had assisted him to escape, but he declined to answer. He also refused to say whether he made the hole in the ceiling or not. The court did not compel him to answer but held him to answer in the superior court in the sum of $2000.

A strong opinion has prevailed in the minds of many, ever since the escape of Allen, that the officers began to fear that the jail would be attacked and removed the prisoner to a place of safety, taking the precaution to fix up the hole in the ceiling, etc., to save answering as to the whereabouts of the man. Morey's refusal to answer the questions concerning his escape, propounded by Welsh, has confirmed this opinion with many.

Morey was returned to jail, after his morning's experience and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon was taken before Justice Stewart, to answer to the charge of burglarizing the residence of H. J. Fouts of the real estate man, on the night of August 5th last. Deputy Attorney Welsh again appeared for the people, Morey being without counsel.

H. J. Fouts swore to the fact that his house was entered on the night in question and that two gold watches, one his daughter's, and chains, one diamond pin, all of which he described, and $2 in money were stolen. A lady's watch and diamond pin were shown him and recognized as the missing property. Miss Fouts also recognized the watch as her property.

Officer Anderson testified to the arrest of Morey and was also present when the diamond pin exhibited was found on his person. Deputy Sheriff Bright Gillespie testified to receiving the prisoner at the jail and searching him, as is always done. On his person was found $2.50 and the diamond pin exhibited. Officer Fraser swore that the prisoner tallied closely with the description given him by Mr. J. W. Ferguson, whose house was entered by a burglar whom he met face to face. John Duffy, an express driver for Eugene Dalton, across the track, swore that the prisoner had pawned several pieces of jewelry to him. May Hall, a frail damsel from Chinatown, testified that Morey had pawned a diamond pin to her, and then redeemed it. She couldn't or wouldn't say the pin exhibited was the one he pawned to her.

Emma Graham, another prostitute, created something of a sensation. She and the Hall woman were returned to this city from Truckee, being arrested in that city by Officer Fred Bartlett, on the charge of purchasing stolen goods. She had the watch exhibited in her possession when arrested and although discharged from custody, wanted to get even with the officers. She swore she bought the watch for $5 but could not recognize Morey as the man who sold it to her. She said that Officer Bartlett had told her that she must swear that she got the watch from Morey anyhow and if she didn't he would send her up.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Morey took the stand in his own behalf. He swore he bought the pin from a stranger in the shooting gallery across the track. He didn't explain where he got the money to buy the pin or how he happened to invest in jewelry when he was pawning the same kind of goods for less than one third of their value.

Ed Davis, now in jail on a ninety days' sentence for vagrancy, swore that he was [illegible] jected, he asked him to sell the pin, but [illegible] Central [illegible]

it. This closed the defense, and Judge Stewart announced that he would hold Morey to answer to the superior court in the sum of $500, and Morey was again returned to jail.

TWO ENGINE COMPANIES.

How the Fire Protection Should be Divided.

Fresno has two good fire engines, one a very fast steamer and the other a slow one, but not so slow, with proper handling, as people imagine. At present both engines are stationed at the city hall, and so long as we have only one engineer, one team of horses and one hose cart it is just as well that they should be together as apart. Fresno has lost enough money in fires during the past two months to have paid for the proper equipment and maintenance of a paid department for ten years. It is no use crying over spilt milk, but the lesson taught by the numerous fires of the last six or eight weeks should not be disregarded.

The fire department should consist of two paid engineers and four paid drivers in addition to the volunteer contingent. This would mean, of course, another team of horses for the Silsby engine and either a single horse or a team for each of the hose carts. With this complement of men and horses the Abrens engine should be left where it is, together with one hose cart, the largest one, and the hook and ladder truck. The Silsby engine should be removed to the southern portion of the city, together with a hose cart. Sometime ago Mr. Thomas E. Hughes offered to build an engine house for the Silsby, if the trustees would remove it, south of Tulare street, and we are informed he is still ready to donate the building to the city. We are also informed that a sufficient number of horses to draw the Silsby and its hose cart, the Abrens and its hose cart being already supplied with horses, will be given to the city or sold at a nominal figure which shall be less than half their worth. If the present hose cart cannot be remodeled so as to admit of a horse being hitched to it, it could easily be sold to some of the neighboring towns and enough money in addition easily raised by a fireman's ball or some other sort of an entertainment, to buy another hose cart. With the two companies thus situated, the next thing would be to provide some sort of a heater, especially for the Silsby, so that the water in the boilers would be almost at a boiling point day and night. With a department of this kind, equipped in this way, such fires as the Blesse & Garibaldi block would be an impossibility. There would be no such thing as having to put out the fire in the Silsby after it was started, remove the kindling and coal, because the former was too long to allow the door of the fire box to be closed. There would be no waits of twenty-two minutes for an engine to get to pumping. It may be argued that Fresno will not have another such a fire as the K and Mariposa street conflagration in two or three years, but the history of Fresno proves that about once in three years a severe and disastrous fire devastates some part of the town. History repeats itself. It must also be borne in mind that the new buildings being erected here, both business blocks and residences, are of a far better class and much more valuable than any that have preceded them. A fire in the future will mean the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property, where heretofore the loss could be computed in hundreds. "In time of peace prepare for war." So in regard to protection against fire. It is true our trustees have limited means to work with, but, if necessary, run the city in debt $500,000 rather than allow the property of its citizens to be at the mercy of the fire fiend. Fresno is growing rapidly and no better inducement can be held forth to settlers than to give them the assurance that they are protected in the best possible manner from loss by fire. More hydrants are needed in the outskirts of town, but we are informed that arrangements to supply this deficiency are now being made.

SUNDAY LAWS.

Alonzo Jones' Lecture at the Opera House Last Night.

Alonzo Jones, the editor of the American Sentinel, a paper published by the Seventh Day Adventists, addressed a fair sized audience at the opera house last evening. He had no theme, unless it was Senator Blair's Sunday bill, but expressed some noble sentiments, which found accord in the hearts of his hearers. He took the ground that immorality is not, and, from its very nature, cannot be punishable. We punish the incivility made apparent by a wrong act. The immorality was present before. Immorality cannot be punished because it is immoral to worship idols; it is immoral to work on the seventh day, it is immoral to have other gods but the true God; it is immoral to covet your neighbor's wife, or his house or his lands. There can be no punishment of immorality unless we institute a second inquisition. True, God, by laws given through Moses, punished immorality, but that was a theocracy, and was abolished when Christ came. Theocracy did deal with immorality. The papacy attempts to do so, and is a false theocracy. The pope makes errors, and in order to clinch faulty precepts, uses the term, "So saith the Lord."

The Sunday bill introduced by Senator Blair the speaker denounced as unchristian, tyrannous and illegal; because no one has a right to say what any one else shall or shall not do upon the Sabbath. God has attended to that matter, and now the people are trying to take it out of His hands. The bill says no one may disturb any one else upon the Sabbath. This opens the way for indulgence of petty personal spite. It might annoy some one to have any one that he owed pass in front of his house. It might annoy your neighbor if you sat on the front porch with your wife. You may want to play croquet and that might disturb him. The speaker held that it was no more unevil to play on Sunday than on Monday. Law does not countenance subserviance of liberty, but religious bigotry does. The conscience of non-Christian people—infidels, if you please—should be as sacred as the conscience of Christians. Any man has as much right to be an infidel as I have to be a Christian. The Christian people say there is no class so trustworthy as us. We are the conscience party. But, says the speaker, there are classes a great deal more trustworthy in civil things. When ecclesiastics become legislators, then everything becomes a crime. Every infidel has as many rights as we. If the christians ruled, they could declare who were and who were not infidels. A preacher once said he would tolerate an infidel as he would a lunatic. But there should be no toleration about it. The infidel has as much right here as we. That Christian minister said that infidels hated ministers, hence ministers should hate infidels. But Christ said love those that hate you and persecute you. A doctor of divinity placed in power becomes a devil. I am in favor of temperance and the right observance of the Sabbath, but not the enforcement of such things by law. That makes hypocrites. The speaker said he belonged to a party that recognized the right of every man to do and think as he pleased.

The Camp Waterman party, consisting of J. A. Waterman, Miss Mollie Waterman, Mrs. Swem and child, all returned from their summer's camp in the mountains and are domiciled at the Central [illegible]

From the Daily of Wednesday

FREE TRADE.

A Man Who Wants None of It.

EVEN IF GOODS ARE CHEAP.

How it Works in Prussia—The Wages Paid, and How the People Live.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—I'm tired. I was born in a free trade country, and when I hear a man, who otherwise seems sensible enough, talking seriously about the benefits to be derived from free trade, it makes me weary. My country men, my God! Can it be possible that the United States, the greatest, the grandest, the freest, the richest and the most promising country in the world, the mecca of the poor and oppressed, be hope, the dream, the happy vision in the minds of all men in all countries; I say is it possible that even a shadow can be thrown over her glory by unscrupulous or unthinking people? Can it be possible that the majority will allow it to be done? Is it not time for us to arise and protect our country and its interests, and uphold the glorious reputation it has attained?

I was born in Fileline, Prussia, a country where the effects of free trade are painfully apparent. I have seen a free trade country. I have lived there and witnessed the workings of the policy and I want none of it. I came to America because it was a protected country, and it it is to my interest and to every man's interest, it seems to me, to see that it remains such. Is it possible—I say is it possible that men should follow so blindly the nod of some great man of power or pen as to vote as they are bid without first endeavoring to see plainly the end. You are men; you have minds; I pray you pause and read; stop; think; then vote as your conscience tells you, and you will vote in the interest of your home; in the interest of your wife and the little babies you love so well.

Do you want to know how the people live in Prussia? Well, I'll tell you. My father has a farm of sixty acres. He hires a good, sober, steady man to work for him, and that man receives $24 a year and two pair of home made pantaloons. He plows, sows, harrows, mows, threshes the wheat with a flail, chops wood, and, in fact, does general farm work.

My parents also employ a servant girl and she receives $16 per annum, and, of course, her board. She does the cooking and washing, milks, and attends to most of the outside smaller duties besides working in the field "between meals." She goes to the field and cuts beet tops and other forage for the cows and brings wood upon her back for household use.

The food eaten by these servants is about as follows:

For breakfast, a soup made of sour milk or buttermilk, thickened with flour, with a few potatoes added. Rye bread is also furnished. For dinner, bean soup, sauer kraut and rye bread. Coffee and tea are luxuries, and seldom indulged in except when prescribed by a physician. Meat is also scarce and high, and is seldom had by poor people—say once a month and on holidays. Generally the only seasoning used is onions.

The women, remember, must all work more or less in the harvest fields. Many of them take their little children afield with them, and several children are frequently seen tagging at the mother's heels while she is planting potatoes. Or she stops her work for a moment to suckle her crying infant. And she cannot wait long, for dinner must be prepared by the same hands that plants potatoes, brings wood, cuts fodder, milks cows, and does the myriads of other things that are necessary to do about a farm.

Now mind you, that is in a free trade country, where nearly everything is cheap. You can buy a pair of pantaloons for 25 cents that would cost in the United States $1.50. A pair of boots that would cost $5 here may be purchased there for $2. And everything else in proportion. And yet the people are not happy. They are poor and patriotic—but not by choice. Transient harvest hands receive but 25 cents a day and a dinner of potatoes and sauer kraut. Why? Does anyone suppose that it would be so if their home manufactures were properly protected? The present condition of the country is somewhat better than it has been in the past, for several reasons. When the Franco-Prussian war was ended, of course the Prussian government came into possession of a large sum of money. This money was lavishly expended by the government in building fortifications and constructing government buildings, and as a great many lives had been lost in the war, the money was divided among comparatively few people, who received high wages. Many articles are now being protected, notably pork, which is of direct benefit to the farmers.

But the general condition of the workingman has been, and therefore will yet be for some time, very poor. Even now the working woman who manage to purchase one common calico dress a year is both lucky and happy. Women generally walk to town barefooted, carrying their shoes in their hands for fear of wearing them out. Then they put on their shoes to go to church with.

Carpenters there receive 25 cents a day; boss contractors about 37½ cents. Men who, with ropes over their shoulders, pull the scows along the river Netze, receive 12½ cents per day and food. In fact, all labor is poorly paid.

Do you want to make of the United States a second Prussia? Then vote for free trade. If you want make money, if you want to live in a prosperous country and be happy, vote for protection.

H. JACOBS.

A CASE OF "FREE WHISKY."

A Voter Takes Occasion to Haul R. B. Terry Over the Coals.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—It may not be that the action of a fellow citizen should be criticised in the public print. But there are times when the ends of common decency and good order demand such criticism. Mr. R. B. Terry of this city is now seeking to be elected to one of the highest and most responsible offices of our country. Starting out upon his campaign a few days ago it was natural that some of his friends, with a band of music, should go forth to speed him on his way; with the finale, we are told, that Mr. Terry ordered that they be taken up to one of the saloons of our city and there supplied at his expense. Here was hospitality and patronage with a vengeance worthy of a congressman of one of the leading districts of California. And when we remember how closely such public drinking resorts and drinking habits are allied to the existence and power of those dangerous classes that our citizens have felt necessary lately to expel from the city, both for our good name and safety from the most dire calamity, who can consider such an act, by a would-be public man, less than an outrage upon society, that should be noticed and reported by every right-minded citizen.

This district, that Mr. Terry aspires to represent, contains thousands of voters, not a few of his own party, who would have hidden their faces with shame, to have heard such an order given by a man they were expected to honor in the gift of the high office he seeks. How many homes has this district that are cursed beyond compare by the besotted habits which Mr. Terry so publicly sanctions and patronizes and helps to promote. This may be one way of making himself solid with the "boys," but are the moral, intelligent people of this district willing to put themselves under the rule of such "boys?" If not, let them be careful of the vote they cast for congressman next November.

We should like to see our aspirant for public honor upon the platform in one of his political speeches advocating his claims and cause; and with a significant twinkle of the eye, declaim against the "free whisky" plank of the Republican platform. We sincerely hope Mr. Terry will not, in his eloquence, overlook this Republican outrage. But if "free whisky" is so good and attractive to his admirers that they are invited to go and take a good "soak" at his expense, why not make it free and cheap all over the land. It will not cost our public men so much then to treat their admirers and patrons.

But we are certain that such an act has only to be known over the district to arouse a wide-spread indignation that will alienate from him many hundreds of votes. What an example to the young men of our state. What kind of legislation might we expect from such a congressman. Mr. Terry has by this single act clearly shown that he is just the man the votes of this district should be sure to elect to stay at home, and kept, as far as possible, in obscurity, and beyond the power of mischief. There is not a polling precinct in the district but should be fully informed of this act, and Mr. Terry's opponent could do no better work than to have the knowledge of it precede him wherever he chanced to advocate his claims.

There is but one bright feature in this whole matter, and that is in the almost certain fact that our ambitious and bibulous citizen will, next November, be buried beneath an avalanche of votes that will leave for him no future political resurrection.

VOTER.

ASKING FOR AID

To Prosecute the Campaign Against Chinese Immigration.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA:—The undersigned, having been appointed as a citizens' committee on Chinese immigration, it becomes necessary to collect funds to meet the expenses of a vigorous campaign against the further landing upon our shores of Chinese who are not plainly authorized to do so under the treaty and the laws of the United States. To make the work which the committee have in hand effective, a large amount of money will be required, for the campaign is doubtless destined to be a long and laborious one, involving persistent work before congress and litigation through the United States courts up to final decision upon the real points at issue by the supreme court of the United States.

If the people of California are in earnest in their opposition to Chinese immigration and if they desire that no effort shall be spared to prevent their further illegal landing, they will not hesitate to contribute liberally to meet this expense.

The citizens' committee will give their time freely and energetically to the work which they have in hand, but they believe that they should have the co-operation of their fellow-citizens throughout the state to the extent of furnishing the the necessary funds to make this work effective.

They therefore respectfully but earnestly ask the people of California to contribute as liberally as their individual resources will permit to the fund necessary to be raised for the purpose herein indicated. They pledge themselves to use their best judgment in its economical disbursement, and to make every dollar earn its largest possible value in aiding to put an end to this momentous evil.

The publishers of THE REPUBLICAN are authorized to receive any moneys contributed for the foregoing purposes, and the undersigned, the "Citizens' Committee," pledge themselves that the committee will give such an account of their stewardship when their labors are ended as shall satisfy the people of California that they have done all that men can do toward the successful accomplishment of the important work which has been intrusted to them:

V. HOFFMEYER,
WILLIAM D. ENGLISH,
GEN. W. H. DIMSON,
H. C. KISNE,
GEORGE W. VAN GUELPEN,
HON. E. B. POND,
MAX POPPER,
N. C. CARNALL,
COL. JOHN S. MOSBY,
WILLIAM B. FARWELL,
COL. JOHN H. DICKINSON,
A. G. BOOTH,
ISADORE GEITE.

Mountain Fires.

From Mr. Carleton Curtis, who has just returned from a brief trip to Pine Ridge, we are informed that a devastating forest fire is now raging about one-half mile from the Musick mills and one quarter of a mile from the Musick meadows. At the latter place a number of Fresno people are encamped. He says that the fire now covers an area of 100 acres and is rapidly spreading. At the meadows, where he was camping, burning embers from the fire continually floated through the air, and in a number of instances they lodged on the dry timber near by and started other fires. The people camping there were kept busy putting these fires out. He further states that a strong wind from the south was blowing at the time, giving every favor to the fire, and unless the wind changed, and that very soon, the timber surrounding the meadows would soon be in ashes. Another big fire is also reported on the other side of the mountain on the San Joaquin divide.

It Reminded Him.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: I once had a large Newfoundland dog. A little cur ran violently out to devour him, but when he came to the open gate, ignominiously slank away. When Mr. Herndon in his speech the other night went at his work so bravely and quit so suddenly after reaching the Buchanan administration, I could scarcely refrain from rudely interrupting him with the interrogatory if he was not that selfsame cur. There was but one dissemblance. The cur did not know the gate was open, Mr. Herndon did, and why he should deviate from a policy so strenuously and judiciously contended for by Democrats in general of letting by-gones be by-gones as to recall even a part of the party history, thereby risking and even inviting a criticism of the whole, is indeed very strange.

A QUIDNUNC.

A Card From Mrs. Baird.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words to the public in regard to the Baird-Tuttle disgraceful affair. I have positive proof, aside from Dr. Stone's statement, that the brazen faced Mrs. Tuttle did travel in the country around Eugene City, Oregon, in a wagon with Mr. Baird selling organs, and I also have positive proof that they lived as husband and wife in Eugene City.

MRS. E. A. BAIRD.

J. W. Short, of THE REPUBLICAN, wife and child, left on this morning's overland for Calistoga, Napa county, where they will be the guest of Editor Francis, of the Calistogan. Mr. Short will return home next week.

ANCIENT IRRIGATION.

Let not the man who gazes upon our grand and growing system of irrigation suppose that the idea is a new one on American soil. Long before Columbus was even born there were vast regions of American soil under splendid cultivation, the water to bring forward the crops being brought long distances in ditches, the traciings of which are plainly to be seen to this day. "The recent investigations," says the Bulletin, "of the Hemenway expedition in southwestern Arizona throw light on the irrigation system of the ancient residents of that country. It is estimated that at one time not less than 200,000 inhabitants peopled the valley of the Gila and its tributary, Salt river. The country is now of a desert character, except where modern irrigation works have been established. The present settlers are beginning to utilize what remain of the canals constructed by their ancient predecessors. The ancient ditches carried the water across the flat land between the Gila and Salt rivers for a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles. They were dug in terrace outline and the side and bottom appeared to have been solidified by the action of fire. Many of them were large enough to be navigated, and from their elevated position in some cases were evidently intended to carry water upon a range of country left out of the calculations of the present inhabitants. The progress of immigration in that part of Arizona promises, at no distant day, to restore to the region its prehistoric density of population. The high temperature and aridity which prevail there necessarily cause rapid evaporation, and when the development of the canal system begins to draw seriously upon the water supply, means of economizing waste will be in demand. In Persia and other portions of Asia like conditions have been met by covered canals, and the system may yet commend itself both in Arizona and California. Nature has done something in that direction in portions of Arizona. Several important streams at points in their course sink below the surface and follow subterranean channels for long distances, subsequently reappearing. In some instances these underground water courses have been traced and tapped and water obtained for irrigation purposes."

Strange the raisin production of Brazil, with the semi-slave labor of that country, should amount to one or two million boxes for export to the United States and elsewhere within a few years to come, where would Mr. Butler get off on his little cheap lumber and lithograph racket?

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

LAND OFFICE AT STOCKTON, CAL., June 29, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," Abel S. Bradway of Kings River, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 471, for the purchase of the w ½ of ne ¼ of section 13, w ½ of se ¼ of section 18, in township No 9 south, range No 23 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim before the Register and Receiver at his office at Stockton, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of September, 1888.

He names as witnesses: James Barnes, George Hickey, Francis Bown, Mat Kieri, all of Kings River, Fresno county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of September, 1888.

GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, CAL., June 21, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," CLARK SAA. JONES of Kingsburg, County of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 472, for the purchase of the ne¼ of ne¼ sec. 14, t 18 s, r 24 east; lot 4, sec 7; lot 1 of sec 18, in twp. 17 s, r 24 east, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, California, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1888.

He names as witnesses: Theodore Trimmer, of Fresno, Fresno county, Cal., John W. Livermore, Ezra Russell and Robert Stanley, of Kingsburg, Fresno county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of September, 1888.

GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

Land Notice.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., July 5, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," John A. Burgess of Bear Valley, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 477, for the purchase of the lots 3 and 4, sec. 1, t 5 s, r 19 east, M. D. M., containing 159.20 acres, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agriculture, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1888.

He names as witnesses: W. B. Tucker, John L. P. Herrman, T. C. Howell, all of Toll House, Fresno county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of September, 1888.

GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

Notice of Application for Leave to Mortgage Real Estate.

In the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

In the matter of the application of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, a corporation, to mortgage real property.

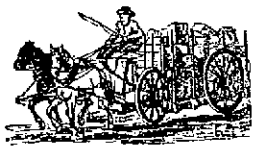
ON READING AND FILING THE PETition of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, a corporation, praying for an order of the court allowing said corporation to mortgage its real property in the city of Fresno in the county of Fresno and state of California, upon which its church is situated, to wit: Lot 14 (fourteen) in (fifteen) and (16) sixteen in block No. 91 (ninety-six), according to the official map of said city on file in the office of the county recorder of Fresno county, for the sum of $500.

It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 16th day of August, A D 1888, at 10 o'clock a m., be appointed for the hearing of said application and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the Daily Morning Republican, a newspaper published in the city of Fresno, in the county of Fresno and state of California, for six days before the time appointed for hearing said petition.

Dated 8th August, 1888. J. R. CAMPBELL, Superior Judge.

—Endorsed—
Filed August 8, 1888 A. C. Williams, Clerk.
By L. R. Williams, Deputy. augtc

PACKARD BROTHERS,



DRAYMEN.
All Orders Attended to Promptly
Headquarters, at Donahoe's Lumber Yard
mch10 tf

WANTED—Employment as a teacher. I am 30 years of age, married, and have taught since January, 1, 1877. Some every year for 10 years. Did not win first laurels at the last examination here. Poor applicants all better 30 not so well. I am a native of Iowa, of Quaker descent. Terms, $75 per month and board and room. Sheffield Palmer, Fresno, California. 1y 30x1m

FOR SALE.—A beautiful young stallion, 4 years old, over 16 hands high, sired by the celebrated Prince Royal of Petaluma, who received the first prize at Philadelphia Centennial Fair; weight 1500 pounds; can be seen at E. Kennedy's, one-half mile east of Robert Barton's vineyard. augtf

The Equitable Life Assurance
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES,
Home Office: 120 Broadway, New York.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Amount of Insurance in Force, $500,000,000.
New Business Written in 1887, $138,000,000.
Total Paid Policy Holders Since Organization, $106,000,000.
Total Premium Income for 1886, $23,000,000.

ASSETS - - - $85,000,000
SURPLUS - - $23,000,000

Its policies are free from all restrictions in residence, travel or occupation after one year, and non-forfeitable after three years.

A partial list of prominent men in California who carry from $10,000 to $100,000 each in

THE EQUITABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General L H Allen	Thomas Bell	W H Crocker
J G Kittle	H P Livermore	Abner Doble
P D Wigginton	L A Garnett	Edwin Murgan
S M Wilson	John C Coleman	Dr W F McNutt
John S Wilson	Henry D Bacon	Colonel J P Jackson
E H Winchester	A P Drayton	George Abbott
Christian Reis	Joseph Napthaly	George Loomis
William M Given, Jr	Louis Thorn	R C Fecheimer

FRESNO:

J H Hamilton	E J Griffith	C Chisholm
J R White	Alex Gordon	Chas L Walter
S L Hogue	W W Phillips	R M Stone
L Gundellinger	R H Austin	William M Raymor
Captain Vanderlip	T C White	Gordon Griffith
S N Griffith	A A Smith	F H Short
D C Sample	George C Doherty	T A Ripperdan
W M Hughes	Alex Grieve	John J White
R B Woodworth	J C Sheppard	J W Coffman
E F Sellock	L F Winchell	L J Miller
Louis E Prusso	O J Meade	M K Harris
M W Muller		C A Fuller

MERCED:

Chas Warfield	Henry Thornton	Carter Landram
J J O'Brien	E O Stickney	George Barfield
Edward Olds	S C Bates	D G McLain
John McSwain	Chas D Martin	H H McClosky
Edward Sturgeon	T H Desmond	M D Wood
T R Minturn	Moses Rodgers	J R Jones
	A. C. Corwin	

TULARE:

Jasper Harrell	John Roth	W H Hammond
D G Overall	Joseph Goldman	Daniel Canty
John J Cairnes	S A Blythe	R H Stevens
B F Moore	V D Knapp	M M Baird
John Broder	J B Zumwalt	E A Braley
Chas Knapp	M J Byrnes	George Parker
	D O Anderson	Cuthbert Burrell

ITS STANDING.

The Equitable has no unpaid claims on its books. It has the largest amount of insurance in force, the largest premium income, and when you insure in the Equitable, if you should die you leave your family a legacy and not a possible lawsuit.

North & Snow,
MANAGERS FOR PACIFIC COAST.
Office: 405 Montgomery St., S. F.

BANK OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, Authorized Collecting Agents for Fresno County. aug8&wml

The Fresno Republican
ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Thomas Yost went to San Francisco yesterday to lay in additional stock of stationery for his store.

Mrs. Dr. Mills returned to this city yesterday from the coast, where she has been visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Church, who have been spending the summer on the coast, returned last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fanning and children returned home last evening, after an absence of several months in San Francisco.

T. Oxley Miller of Stockton will give an exhibition of oil paintings, etc., during the coming fair to be held at Agricultural park.

R. H. Hedinger, Ed Austin and E. F. Bernhard, who have been rusticating at Rogers' Springs for the past few weeks, returned yesterday.

George M. Edmunds, local agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., who has been spending the summer in the mountains, was in the city yesterday.

Rev. M. Judy, wife and family, and a party of friends, who have been enjoying the sea breezes at Pacific Grove for a few weeks, returned last evening.

Jack Einstein, alias "Sloppy Weather," reached this city from Chicago yesterday. Jack proposes to have his new store going in full blast on or before October 1st.

Fred Luchsinger, the butcher who engaged in a bout with Tom Walsh the other day, pleaded guilty to a charge of battery before Justice Stewart yesterday and was fined $5, which he paid.

While the thermometer failed to register within ten degrees as high yesterday as it has heretofore, the heat was far more oppressive than usual. This was evidently due to the cloudy weather.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brooks and child of Sierra Park leave this evening on a visit to their former home in Neillsville, Wisconsin. They expect to be absent until the middle of October next.

Mrs. G. A. Evarts went down to Oakland yesterday, where she will remain until cool weather. Mrs. Evarts has been ill for several weeks and it is thought the change of air may improve her condition.

Work was commenced on the Gonzales business block on I street yesterday and it will be rapidly pushed until finished. The other new buildings on I street are rapidly nearing completion and will all be ready for occupancy by fall.

There is a plan on foot to give the owners of fast horses a five mile drive next summer, which will be smooth and absolutely without dust. The project is yet in its infancy and we "dassent" give it away, but the men behind the scheme have money in abundance.

The charge of selling goods with intent to defraud creditors, preferred against Frank Pacheco, was on yesterday dismissed by Justice Stewart. The defendant testified that he had discharged all his liabilities. The costs of the prosecution were also paid by the defendant.

S. A. Miller and wife of this city, who have spent the summer sojourning in Europe, arrived in New York on yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will remain in the east visiting for some time, and they yesterday wired for THE DAILY REPUBLICAN to be sent to Michigan City, Indiana.

Peter Canfield, a laborer employed by the Gould brothers, near Malaga, was yesterday fined $7 50 by Justice Stewart for disturbing the peace. He was no sooner released than he engaged in another row, and on being brought up again for trial was sentenced to pay a fine of $20. This he did not pay, but on giving security was released.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Church and family, who have been spending the summer in the high Sierras, in the vicinity of Tehipite mountain, returned home yesterday. Mr. Church states that he saw a large number of deer and that smaller game was quite abundant in the vicinity of their camp. The party are well pleased with their trip.

Charles H. Bane returned from Santa Rosa last evening, where he has been for the past three weeks on a visit to his wife, who has been seriously ill from an attack of rheumatism. Mr. Bane reports Mrs. Bane's health as improving some, although her recovery will be slow. He was accompanied home by his father, D. C. Bane of San Francisco, who will visit with him for several days.

In our yesterday's issue we stated that Rev. Chaddock, formerly pastor of the Congregational church, had returned to Fresno. The use of the term "former pastor" was an error, as Rev. Chaddock has never severed his connection with the church, but has been absent on a two months' vacation. The reverend gentleman will resume his labors on Sunday next, preaching morning and evening.

A light sprinkle of rain, not enough to do any damage to the raisins, is reported as having fallen at Oleander and Fowler yesterday. And now comes the "oldest inhabitant" and warns the raisin men to have their trays under cover from September 25th to 28th, as there will be a severe rain storm on that date. The aforesaid o. i. wants to bet a new hat against a glass of soda water that his prophecy is correct.

Mrs. Dr. Deardorff left on yesterday morning for a visit to friends in British Columbia and Oregon. The lady goes first to San Francisco and then by ocean steamship to Victoria, British Columbia, and thence to Salem, Oregon. While the many poor people, to whom Mrs. Deardorff has been a ministering angel, will be glad to know their benefactress is enjoying herself, they will miss her sorely, as will her many friends in society, where she is ever a most welcome guest.

THE RED SCALE.

A Badly Infected Orchard That Needs Attention.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: There is adjoining my place on the farm of Mrs. Mathew Cooper, a very badly infected orchard; red scale on peach and pear trees, on limbs, leaves and fruit, body and top, and so thick that it has sapped the life almost out of the trees. Personally I have no influence to induce the parties to deal with the pests. It is a case of "a prophet in his own country." It is "What do you know about it?" "Bossing around," "Mind your own business," etc., ad libitum. Under other circumstances and farther from home I would get deputized and go for it, but this is worthy the attention of the "boss" himself, and I would suggest that whoever in Fresno is acting in the legal capacity to deal with these incubus do so in this case personally and promptly.

I hold myself ready to meet and accompany any one who may wish to visit this orchard, and to act, myself, in any capacity I can, to disseminate information, or, indeed, any way to protect and preserve our fruit interests.

T. J. OTIS.

The new Hughes block, on the northwest corner of Tulare and I streets, opposite The Hughes, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city and its general attractiveness is much enhanced by a huge grizzly bear, which occupies a place as a center piece to the top cornice.

From the Daily of Thursday

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

The Water to be Turned Out of the Mill Ditch for Two Weeks.

On yesterday the owners of the mill ditch handed the following notice into this office:

"On Monday, September 3d next, the water will be turned out of the mill ditch for a period of two weeks. This is done to permit the annual repairs to be made and also to provide an abundance of water for the colonies, which are now short."

At the first glance there seems to be nothing in this notice to justify the above heading, but it simply means an epidemic of typhoid fever, cholera or some kindred malignant desease. There is flowing into the ditch today fully fifty sewers conveying into it all the filth from the large hotels, from all the business blocks and many residences. To shut the water off and open up the ditch means to allow this filth to run into a dry ditch and be evaporated by the intense heat and in this form to be wafted by every breeze all over the city, carrying the germs of death and disease into scores of families. Think of it, citizen, think of the stench that now arises from the ditch at times, even though it is full to the brim with water. It is impossible to stop the flow of filth from these sewers and there is no place but the mill ditch into which it can be run, even temporarily. It is a fact, no longer admissable of doubt, that typhoid, scarlet, malarial and other types of malignant fevers, cholera, smallpox and even consumption, as well as scores of other diseases, are the result of lodgment in the human system of bacteria, infinitesimal germs, which are hatched by the sun in the piles of refuse vegetable and animal matter exposed to its rays.

These germs are carried in countless millions by the winds, and find lodgment in the human system. Now, at the end of an unusually enervating summer, when the systems of nine out of ten men are enfeebled and in exactly the proper condition to absorb disease, it is proposed to turn the entire sewage from the most thickly populated portion of Fresno out onto the ground and then uncover it to the rays of the sun. Isn't it a terrible prospect? Can we expect less than an epidemic of some sort to sweep over our city? Covered and full of running water, as it now is, the mill ditch is held by many to be a constant source of malaria and disease. The people living along the ditch will be unable to remain in their houses on account of the unbearable stench, and those who do remain will probably pay the penalty for their rashness by being sick many weeks if not by giving up their lives.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? Can the mill ditch company be prevented from doing this thing, or are we at the mercy of the owners of the mill ditch? These are the questions that will be asked by the thinking people of Fresno. The owners of the ditch will argue that the repairs must be made, but is there not some way in which the work can be done and yet flush the ditch each night so as to carry away the accumulated filth of the day?

Now the most dilatory and careless citizen can see the need of a sewerage system and there should be a howl go up on every hand demanding that sewers be built at once.

Something must be done to prevent this threatening calamity. The dangers of an epidemic are not exaggerated and there is no time to be lost.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Theo. Jordan Narrowly Misses Fatally Wounding John Dwyer.

Yesterday afternoon there occurred a stabbing affray in front of Paul Meyer's saloon, on H street, which came near resulting in one of the parties to the difficulty being fatally injured. It seems that John Dwyer, the old drayman, well known about town, entered the saloon to get a drink and there met one Theodore Jordan, another old man who is said to spend most of his time around bar rooms. The two old men, certainly old enough to know better, got into a wrangle over some subject, but just what the bone of contention was could not be ascertained, as Meyers, evidently anxious to hush the affair up, could remember nothing about the trouble and the parties who were in the saloon at the time were equally reticent. At any rate, whatever may have been the cause or the subject of the quarrel, the two old fellows came to blows. Jordan says Dwyer hit him over the head with a beer glass, but if he did the blow could not have been a very forcible one. The two men, in their struggles, got out on the sidewalk, and here it was that Jordan drew a knife, probably an ordinary pocket-knife, and cut Dwyer in the abdomen. The cut was on the right side of the abdomen and about two inches from the groin, being itself over an inch long and quite deep, but fortunately, we understand, not penetrating the abdominal cavity. Officer Ike Walton happened to be in the neighborhood, and at once repaired to the scene of the trouble, arresting Jordan and taking him to jail. Dwyer soon found that his wound was not serious, and he lingered around the place some time, finally mounting his dray and going home. Jordan, after he had been in jail awhile, concluded Dwyer had hurt him quite as severely as he had injured Dwyer, and so swore out a warrant for the latter's arrest for assault with a deadly weapon, that being the charge against himself. Dwyer was arrested and gave bail. The time for the trials of the aged fighters has not been set.

THE VINA EXPERIMENT.

Written by a Convict Now in the Folsom Penitentiary.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: It is to be hoped that the plan of recruiting boy help in the grape harvest to the exclusion of Chinese may be so far a success that next year it will be adopted on a very much larger scale. Friends of the boys will look very anxiously for reports of the latter's performances, and that these may realize the highest expectations, is the devout wish of those, who, like ourselves, are interested in the experiment. More is at stake in the Vina experiment than many people realize. The boys are fairly put on their mettle, to demonstrate by results whether they can satisfactorily cope with the Chinese in the latter's chosen field, or not. This is not the first time in the history of Californian viticulture that such an experiment has been made, but by all admissions the results of the present trial will be watched and carefully tabulated as affording a test case for future quotation. If the boys, working for an identical wage, and performing equally good work, are found to be the peers of the Chinese, then the former will have established a claim to be permanently installed in the latter's place. In contracting the rival performances however, each must be judged on its merits alone, propinquity and race sympathies being excluded from influencing the final verdict. The contract must be decided on industrial issues exclusively for obviously, if allowances are made for inexperience and intention, the results to be gained from the comparison will be worthless. Only the wealthier class of employers can be expected to humor their sentiment at the expense of their pockets, in awarding work to white children which could be better performed by Chinese adults. It is to be devoutly hoped that the trial of white boy labor in Senator Stanford's vineyard may prove a satisfactory vindication of juvenile prowess in its efforts to cope with Chinese.

An old dictum affirms that it is not meet to take the children's bread and give it unto dogs, and in California the dogs have had far too long and unctuous a lease of the crumbs which fall from the masters' table. Self interest, however, is paramount to all other considerations, and only by demonstrating their industrial fitness can white children expect to supplant the Chinese. The children now at work on the senator's vineyard are the unconscious actors in a movement which may work the Asiatic more mischief than ten years of adverse legislation. That the boys are anyway impressed with the gravity of the question at issue cannot be supposed, but that they will endeavor to acquit themselves satisfactorily may already be premised from the start that has been made.

The wages the boys are receiving are high, and by their own showing, the board and lodging arrangements are all that interested philanthropy could be expected to make. An English farm lad has to work a week for the remuneration these boys are receiving a day, and out of that sum has to clothe and feed himself. For the encouragement of those boys who have borne the heat and burden of the day, it would be a good plan to open an employment register, so that the tried and experienced might enjoy a preference over novices. This plan would find favor both with employers and boys, and is a simple act of justice to the pioneers of this movement, which if it be a success, the original participants in it will be entitled to the thanks of the community. Service for the entire picking should be made the qualifications for being placed on the register, an arrangement which would discourage excursiveness and encourage the boys to stay out the season. Meanwhile those who are interested in this experiment will anxiously await results, indulging the hope that these will show a satisfactory vindication of the boys at the expense of the Chinese. H. B.

THE STAMPEDE'S VICTIM.

W. D. Anderson Dangerously Ill From His Injuries.

On last Saturday night there occured in this city an accident which may prove fatal to one of the victims and which was as needless as can be imagined. A large crowd of 400 or 500 people had assembled in the street and on the sidewalk in front of the Hughes hotel to listen to the opening speeches of the Democratic campaign. While in the very midst of the exercises a man, who was, very unfortunately, not recognized, drove a spirited horse right into the midst of the crowd and then, as the animal began to rare and plunge, turned his vehicle around and drove down the street. The fellow, whoever he was, had no cause for driving as he did other than to exhibit to an admiring crowd his horse, and the officers should hunt him down and arrest him. The result of his actions was to stampede the crowd in all directions and a number of persons were knocked down and trampled upon in the rush. When the frightened people were again quiet it was found that Mrs. L. D. Hoppock of this city, Mr. W. D. Anderson, living on the Malaga tract and Mr. Minto also of this city had been more or less seriously injured. Mr. Anderson was evidently the worst injured of the three and had to be carried to his vehicle and driven home.

Mr. Anderson has been growing steadily worse since the accident and yesterday morning his life was despaired of. A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN was sent out to his place yesterday afternoon to learn his exact condition. After a drive of five miles Mr. Anderson's house was reached. It is a new cottage, as the owner only came here from Colusa county about a year ago, but comfortable and convenient and sets in the midst of twenty acres of young fruit trees, all in bearing. The place gives evidence of thrift and industry and, it is said by the neighbors, would have paid him $2000 clear this year had he been able to attend to it. The scribe found the house and yard full of friends and Dr. Spongle was also present, having been in attendance upon Mr. Anderson all day. The doctor said that while Mr. Anderson was much better than he was in the morning, his condition was still very critical. The two floating ribs on the right side are broken loose from the spinal column, and as a result of this injury peritonitis and inflammation of the bowels had set in. The patient had been in intense agony but was easier, and the physicians, Drs. Deardorff and Spoungle, had hopes of saving him. One of them remained with Mr. Anderson all of last night. Being a Mason, it is needless to say that the sufferer has all the care and attention that dozens of fellow Masons can give him.

Mrs. L. D. Hoppock is also still confined to her bed, but is suffering from nervous prostration more than with the injuries she received, while Mr. Minto is about well again.

The reckless, careless driver who is solely responsible for the accident should be punished for it, and THE REPUBLICAN stands ready to pay its share of a reward for his apprehension, if necessary. Had his horse been unmanageable there would have been some excuse for him, but such was not the case.

Hereafter, when public meetings are held in the streets there should be a stout rope stretched from sidewalk to sidewalk at each end of the square and no teams should be allowed within the inclosure so made.

A MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

Rev. Carroll Ghent Quarrels With His Landlord.

Ministers are very human after all and they sometimes have quarrels and allow their angry passions to rise the same as other people. Rev. Carroll Ghent, formerly pastor of the Christian church in this city, rented a room from Martin Hoey, who resides on N street. Rev. Ghent and wife furnished their own room and carried on light housekeeping. As the summer advanced Rev. Ghent moved his cooking utensils into a shed in the rear of Hoey's premises and, although this part of the business was not down on the bills, no objections was made to his making himself at home. For several days past, so say the Mother Grundys quarrels between Mr. Hoey and Rev. Carrol Ghent have been frequent and things came to a focus yesterday when the minister swore out two warrants against his landlord, namely, for disturbing the peace and to compel Hoey to give bonds to keep the peace. Rev. Ghent says that while himself and wife were away Hoey broke into their sleeping room and tumbled things around generally. Coming home while Hoey was at work turning things topsy turvey, Rev. Ghent says he remonstrated with his landlord who replied by cursing him roundly, giving vent to swear words, loud and deep. Hence the arrests. Hoey was fined $5 00 on the first charge and gave $500 bonds to keep the peace. He then had a warrant issued for Ghent last night, charging him with disturbing the peace, and Hoey tells a very different story. He says that Ghent has been simply doing as he pleased around the place. That, although he had no right to occupy it, Ghent has even denied him admission to the shed and has been a bad man in every way. It will take a lawsuit or two to settle the matter, but the date of the trial has not been set.

From the Daily of Thursday.

THE REBATE QUESTION.

Raisin Grower Ventilates Some Absurd Statements.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: We scarcely hear the question of the tariff on raisins discussed but what the "rebate" is dragged in as an important factor. A Republican will tell you that the amount is so small as to cut no figure, while the Democrat will declare it to be of such proportions as almost to compensate for the cut of 25 per cent in the Mills bill. As to what the rebate really is I doubt if any one in Fresno, until very recently, could even give an intelligent guess. I will even make so bold as to say that I do not believe Mr. Butler had any knowledge whatever on the subject when he had his talk with the Examiner reporter. He said he believed "the reduction of one-half cent per pound on raisins would scarcely be any reduction whatever, because of the repeal of the rebate clause; that much fraud is practiced under the rebate plan, and that large amounts of raisins not damaged got in free." Our custom houses, for over three years—about the length of time we have been in the business—have been in charge of Democratic officials. Is this the reason that impelled Mr Butler to declare that much fraud was practiced in the entry of foreign raisins? Like as not. Thanks to W. W. Morrow we now know just how much Mr. Butler knew what he was talking about. Mr. B. was but an echo. Of the facts he knew nothing. By a transcript from the New York custom house for the months of February, March and April, about the close of the last shipping season, we find the average allowance made on damaged raisins to be 8 per cent, less a small fraction. As those months are bad ones to cross the Atlantic and the dangers incident to delays and stormy weather more prevalent than at any other season of the year, we may safely believe that the average for the season would be greater. At our custom houses all duties must be paid in full before delivery of goods. Should an importer find upon opening his goods that a portion are damaged, he makes out his claim for rebate. This is filed in the custom house. Experts for every line of imports are in the employ of the custom house. Experts on fruits and perishable goods are supposed to know a damaged raisin when they see it. These experts are sent to make an examination and the rebate is allowed upon their report and in no other way. Of course here is an opening for an enterprising expert, and if the per cent had shown a sizable figure—20 or 30 per cent—I should be inclined to doubt the honesty of that expert, but a paltry showing of 8 per cent proves that scarcely any good raisins have slipped in. The only fraud in the rebate is in the "rebate issue" held up by the free trade party.

And now let us see what is the real difference between the present tariff and the Mills bill. Now that we have some data we can work that out. We find that under the present tariff the Spaniard pays for his good raisins 40 cents per box, for his damaged ones nothing. Under the Mills bill he pays 30 cents per box, good or bad. As we are interested in this question only so far as we are protected against competition, we should, to arrive at a correct result, throw out of the proposition everything that does not compete. Even Mr. Butler will not argue that damaged Spanish raisins compete with his fine line of goods.

The repeal of the rebate clause I consider a good one. It eliminates the element of fraud, however small it may have been, and simplifies the work of the custom house. The government gets a duty on the damaged article, which will help to swell the surplus, and the Spaniard will sell his 8 per cent. of damaged raisins as best he can. Upon the remaining 92 per cent., which are the only competing raisins he has, he only pays, under the bill, 30 cents per box, instead of 40, as at present. Where there is a compensation to the Californian in this kind of a deal is hard to see. The treasury makes by the operation of taxing these bad raisins, but where we get off don't show up. The bill simply taxes a non-competing article, which don't affect us a particle. So where does the bill give us any compensation for the reduction of 10 cents per box, especially as it is shown that the element of fraud under the rebate clause has scarcely had an existence? The importance given to the rebate clause has always been a puzzle to me. The main object of the duty was to protect us against competition. When it is imposed upon a box of damaged raisins it don't help us a cent. We never meet it in the market. It finds its way into holes and corners where a good raisin can never afford to go. In its consumption, in the political economy of the country, it may in some small degree effect something, but even its shadow is never seen in the raisin market, where the struggle goes on for supremacy.

What difference does it make to us if the government chooses to tax damaged raisins or not? Under the present system it taxes the good and is indifferent as to the bad, simply because it would not help us any to improve it.

There is a clause in the bill which provides that when the damage reaches 10 per cent of the invoice, it may be abandoned to the government and the duty released, and only a duty of 34 cents collected on the good. Even should the damage reach the high rate of 10 per cent, and they are so worthless that the Spaniard cannot sell them for a margin over the duty and hands them over to the government, how does that interest us? It is a relief to the Spaniard, and on every box that he brings into the market to compete he only pays 30 cents, instead of 40, and can sell them that much cheaper.

It don't make a cent difference to us whether he pays a duty on the damaged raisins or throws them into the sea at the hands of the government. Is Barton's competition with the trashy wines of Europe or with their best? It would be but a poor compliment to him that the best wines were out of his reach and he was trying to compete with the low grade. So, with Mr. Butler, it would be but a poor compliment to him if he could only range up alongside a box of damaged raisins and show fight. The whole question of tariff is based on competition, and where no competition exists there is no need of a tariff for protection. It does us no more good to tax a box of damaged raisins than to levy a duty of $1 per box on all raisins produced in Norway or Sweden.

The rebate issue is a fraud and any one who will honestly analyze it will find it so. The bill makes a dead loss to us of 10 cents per box, and so far as the rebate business goes, gives us no compensation whatever. I was surprised to see that F. C. White has had to endorse the Mills bill. He takes his medicine like the rest of them. The way the Democratic office seeker has to stand up to the free trade rack, fodder or no fodder, is a caution. Never before in American politics has the slavery of party affiliation been so strongly exemplified as in these strange and sudden concessions.

RAISIN GROWER.

F. W. Crown, or Army, as he is better known, the one-armed vagrant, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of grand larceny, was yesterday, on motion of the deputy district attorney, dismissed for want of evidence to convict. "Army" was immediately rearrested on a charge of vagrancy. The evidence against him this time will be very conclusive and he stands a good show of staying in jail for a month or two. His trial has not been set.

W. L. Smith was on yesterday arrested on a charge of petit larceny for stealing a tent from T. A. Condea. On being brought before Justice Hill he was found guilty and was sentenced to twelve days in the county jail.

Jake Meyer of Madera spent yesterday in this city.

A. Sachs returned last evening from San Francisco.

J. C. Herington returned from Sacramento last evening.

Stephen Anton went to San Francisco yesterday on a brief business trip.

Frank Pasmore is the hardest worked man in the state, [illegible] chalk.

Bailey K. Leach, formerly a compositor in this office, went to San Francisco yesterday.

The report of the clearances from the clearance house yesterday amounted to [illegible].

Mrs. J. R. Kittrell of Modesto is in this city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Welsh.

Mrs. J. W. Gearhart and children returned yesterday from their vacation trip to Pine Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bernhard and children leave this morning for a few weeks' stay on the coast.

Over $21,000 worth of land has been sold this week in the Chapman colony by Thomas E. Hughes & Son.

D. D. Hudson, who has been absent for the past month recuperating on the coast, returned home last evening.

Thanks are due Mr. E. Ricker of Elm avenue for several very fine nutmeg melons. They were greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. G. W. Fuller, who has been visiting her parents at Antioch for several weeks past, returned home last evening.

Inez M. Hoagland was yesterday granted a divorce from Henry A. Hoagland, on the grounds of failure to provide.

Mrs. George M. Edmunds went to San Francisco yesterday, where she will remain until the latter part of next month.

Mrs. William M. Hughes, accompanied by her sister Annie, went to Sacramento yesterday and will be absent until after the state fair, as the guests of friends.

A suit for debt was yesterday filed with the county clerk by Louis Einstein & Co. against J. W. Gould. G. A. Nourse is the attorney for the plaintiff.

Miss Maud Berry went to Sisson yesterday, where she joins her father, Mr. Fulton G. Berry, and the two will remain in the mountains there for several weeks.

J. C. Wilmerding et al, a wholesale liquor firm, on yesterday filed papers with the county clerk against William Jones, for debt. Church & Cory appear as attorneys for plaintiffs.

Major Downing, who has been spending the past month here improving his real estate in the eastern suburbs of the city, returned to his home in San Francisco yesterday.

W. M. Ewing, who has been attending the Pacific business college in San Francisco, returned last evening, having graduated with honors from the college. He will make Fresno his home.

Mr. J. Malsbary, a rancher having a fine place at Riverdale, has struck a fine flow of sulphur water on his farm at a depth of seventy-five feet. Just how he will utilize the water Mr. Malsbary has not fully decided.

O. A. Vorce and family, F. E. Vorce and family, O. F. Vorce, S. C. Wear and G. W. Fuller have purchased lands in the Chapman colony from Thomas E. Hughes & Son, and will shortly remove thence to commence improvements.

L. E. Woodward, the Southern Pacific conductor who sprained his ankle several weeks ago in getting off his train, is still laid up with the injury, which proved much more severe than it was thought to be at the time received.

George Allison, charged with vagrancy, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Stewart for want of evidence to warrant a conviction. Allison claims to be engaged in the ice cream business, and says he is also the proprietor of a junk shop.

Among the Wapello items in the Clinton (Ill.) Public of last week we notice the following: "Mr. Willard Barrick came in from Fresno, Cal., this week. There is a deal of surmising with some that he is going to take Miss Crum back with him to the Golden State."

In the case of the People against Walter Gonzales and F. W. Crown, charged with stealing a number of bottles of champagne and beer from the Cosmopolitan restaurant, Justice Hill yesterday took the case under advisement until this morning at 9 o'clock.

A young lady reader of THE REPUBLICAN wants to know why the city council don't provide a kissing room in the plaza for the convenience of those who indulge in osculatory pastime under the electric lights. Perhaps the supervisors would stand in with the city dads in the proposed improvement.

Mrs. M. H. Johnston and daughter, Elsie, left on the north bound express yesterday for Oakland. Mrs. Johnston goes for the purpose of putting her daughter under the care of a specialist, she having received a very severe burn on one of her hands sometime ago, which resulted in the crippling of that member.

Charles Jones, colored, charged with battery on his alleged sweetheart, Maggie Maxwell, also colored, by slapping her on the face during a love quarrel, was yesterday found guilty by Justice Hill, and was fined $40. Being without the necessary funds, he was sent to jail to serve a corresponding number of days.

The examination of Jens Lawson, the young Scandinavian who attempted to defraud Constable Morgan out of a quantity of hay last week by representing that the load weighed more than it actually did, was brought up before Justice Stewart yesterday and was held to appear before the superior court, with bonds fixed at $250. Bail was furnished.

A camping party consisting of H. S. Allen, S. G. Boyd, J. D. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wulford and family, Miss Mattie Rowlands and Miss Maggie Gloree returned yesterday from the Yosemite valley, where they have been sojourning for the past month. The party enjoyed their vacation immensely, and every one of them look the very pictures of health on their return.

Mr. W. M. Hughes left yesterday for Madera and will proceed from there to the California saw mills to superintend the construction of the immense ditch which is to connect the west fork of the San Joaquin with the Fresno river to bring an extra supply of water to the Chapman colony. He will also choose a site for the storage reservoirs, a number of surveys for which have been made.

Mr. Orroll A. Cole called on THE REPUBLICAN yesterday, it being his first visit down town since his severe injury, resulting in the loss of his limb, some two months and over ago. Nothing in the world but his pure grit and determination to live ever sustained Mr. Cole during the trying ordeal from which he is just recovering. We were indeed glad to have Mr. Cole call, and we hope he will continue to improve.

It is utterly impossible to make a newsy paper in Fresno these days. The warm weather simply wilts the "can't-get-aways" until they move only when absolutely compelled to; hence no items from this source. The large number of people who are absent in the mountains, at the springs or by the seaside have even taken the family skeleton with them, and hence no news can be gathered from them.

Jacob Goodall, an Armenian, deliberately drove into a buggy driven by Mrs. Clovis Cole, when in front of Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s store. A number of persons yelled at Goodall and he couldn't help seeing he was bound to collide with the buggy unless he stopped his own team, but he went on and smashed the wheel of Mrs. Cole's buggy as a result. After the accident he refused to repair the damage done and was decidedly impudent. In consequence Officer Walton locked him up.

THE MILL DITCH.

Enough Water Will be Left to Carry Away the Sewage.

The item in yesterday's issue headed "A Terrible Prospect," had the desired effect. It now seems that the notice handed in by the owners of the mill ditch was not exactly what they meant to say. The language used was that "the water would be turned out of the mill ditch," but such is not to be the case. The majority of the water will be turned out of the ditch, but enough will be left running to carry off the sewage which empties into the ditch. Of course no blame can attach to the writer, who took the notice to mean exactly what it said and when the sentence, "the water will be turned out of the mill ditch to allow the annual repairs to be made, etc.," there was but one inference, namely, that the ditch was to be allowed to go dry. As we said yesterday we say again to-day, that even with the great volume of water which daily flows through the ditch, there is a decidedly unpleasant odor arising from the ditch on the west side where it is uncovered and exposed to the sun's rays. The question now arises, will not this stench become far greater if the volume of water is cut down, and is there not greater danger of infection and the spread of disease from the ditch with the water at such a low stage? The owners of the ditch are not to blame for this state of affairs. They are compelled to keep their ditch in repair and also compelled to furnish the colonies with water. They cannot avoid doing what they purpose, and the question is, "what is the best thing to be done under the circumstances." It seems to us that some arrangement might be made whereby the full force of the water could be turned on each morning, and thus wash the ditch out clean once every twenty-four hours. If the water to do this cannot be spared from the colonies, could the water works supply the necessary volume of water for this purpose.

This is a matter which the trustees should take in hand and the city board of health should see that the question is properly brought before them. Fresno is a remarkably healthy town and there is no good reason why the trustees should allow even a menace of disease to exist when it can be avoided. We are sure that the owners of the mill ditch will be more than ready and willing to meet any reasonable proposition that may be made to obviate any cause for uneasiness or prevent any annoyance to the people living along the ditch. When the trustees meet on Monday night next they should discuss this question in all its bearings, and having a physician of high standing as one member of the board, he will certainly guide them aright.

THE SACRAMENTO EXHIBIT.

It Promises to be Even Superior to the One Sent East.

A call on Secretary Maxey, of the board of trade, yesterday found that gentleman entertaining callers and answering questions as usual. It is wonderful what a bureau of information the board of trade room has become in the short time since its establishment, but as this is one of the many purposes the board intended the room to serve, the obliging secretary keeps himself posted and does his best to send everyone away fully informed.

In regard to the exhibit to be sent to the state fair at Sacramento, Secretary Maxey said that it would be even more complete, larger and in every way superior to the display sent to Columbus, Ohio. There are several reasons for this, one being that the time for shipping the exhibit being several weeks later than the last possible minute allowed for the eastern exhibit, there will be a considerable amount of fruit which will have reached perfection in maturity, and which it was too early for when the Columbus exhibit went forward. Another reason is that fresh fruit, which could not be sent east unless in a green or half-ripened state, can be picked in all the luscious beauty of ripeness and can easily be transported the few hundred miles it has to go. The pyramid now in the state board of trade rooms at San Francisco will be temporarily removed to Sacramento, and will be quite an addition to the exhibit. The raisin display will also be much finer, as the packers have had both time and fruit in the proper condition to make a beautiful pack. In one thing the Sacramento exhibit will be deficient and that is in the timber display. This part of the Columbus display cost so much that it was not duplicated for the state fair, and besides, the people of this state are familiar with big trees far larger than any section of timber we could place on exhibition.

The board of trade are not through collecting articles for the exhibit by any means, Mr. Ray White being still out scouring the county for rare specimens and products. Fresno county is going to make a strong fight for the first prize, and if we win it, not only will the money come handy but the advertisement will be worth many times the sum received. All that is necessary to do is to send a fair sample of every thing produced in this county and there is not another county in the state that can compete with us.

CUPID'S VICTIMS.

Marriage of C. M. Davis With Miss Fannie Rees, Both of Selma.

There arrived in this city on the north-bound express yesterday morning a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, all of whom came from our sister city, Selma, or its immediate neighborhood. The visitors entered the Grand Central 'bus and were driven at once to that hostelry, where the ladies disappeared, while the gentlemen lounged about the office and billiard room talking, smoking and trying to keep cool. There was an air of mingled mystery and expectancy which hung about the whole party, and a reporter sidled up to one of the gentlemen and inquired the object of their visit to this city. After ascertaining his business and the newspaper he represented, the scribe was informed that he was invited to attend a wedding which was to take place in the parlors of the hotel at 4 o'clock sharp. Promptly at the time named the writer was at the place designated and found the spacious parlors full of invited guests awaiting the coming of the bride and groom. Rev. J. O. McClurken, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Selma, officiated, and read the beautiful marriage service of his church in an impressive manner. The groom was Mr. C. M. Davis of Selma, a young rancher well and favorably known there, while the bride was the handsome Miss Fannie Rees, also of that city, who has been an acknowledged belle ever since her debut into society. The high contracting parties did not keep their friends waiting, but promptly on time entered from the hallway, the bride leaning upon the arm of her future husband. They made a handsome couple indeed, the bride being dressed in a combination suit of white cashmere and white satin, cut walking length, with bonnet, gloves and slippers of white and carried in her hand a boquet of white flowers, while the groom was attired in the conventional dress suit of black. The ceremony, as stated, was brief but impressive and following it the minister offered up a fervent prayer for the future happiness and prosperity of the young husband and wife.

The congratulations which were showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Davis left no doubt as to the place they held in the esteem of their friends. It was not until dinner had been announced a second time that the [illegible] repaired to march to the dining room. Mrs. Fulton G. Berry and Mrs. T. H. May, the wife of the proprietor and manager of the Grand Central, had both given their personal supervision to the arrangement of the tables, and the sight which [illegible] the view of the guests as they entered the dining room was of as handsomely arranged and decorated tables as any wedding dinner has ever been served upon in this city. The guests seated at the tables were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, Rev. J. O. McClurken, Misses Harley Rees, Cornelia Ross, Havana and Eden Wilds, Edith Elder; Mrs. Ellen [illegible], Miss Fannie Fielder, Mrs. Rebecca Purvis, Mrs. Alice Carlie Stannon, Mrs. Minnie Elder, Mrs. Polina Graham; Messrs. Robert Ross, Turner Elder, D. S. Davis, John Clayter, John Elder, Fred Bynington, John Fielder, John Purvis, Charles M. Shannon and Albert Elder.

The dinner was indeed delicious and the chef fairly outdid himself in his efforts to please. The following was the

MENU.

SOUP.
[illegible]

RELISHES.
Green Onions. Sliced Tomatoes.
Chicken Salad

FISH
Boiled Salmon, Egg Sauce, Pomme a l'Anglaise.

RELEVE
Petits Vol au Vent, a la Financiere

ROAST
Sirloin of Beef, Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.

Punch a la Romaine.

ENTREES
Chicken Saute, a la Maringo,
Fillet of Beef, larded a la Parisienne.
Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.

VEGETABLES
Mashed Potatoes, Baked Sweet Potatoes,
Green Corn. French Peas.

PASTRY AND DESSERT.
Diplomate Pudding, Brandy Sauce,
Omelet Souffle aux Kirsch.
Candy Pyramid, Wedding Cake,
New Orleans Ice Cream Biscuit,
Assorted Fancy Cakes
Grapes, Bartlett Pears, Peaches,
Nuts. Cheese, Raisins.
Tea. Claret. Coffee.

The bridal party returned to Selma on the evening express, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis will at once go to the famous and fertile Zapatlaschina canyon, where they will reside in future.

Results of Free Trade.

A speaker in the Kensington parliament recently introduced in his speech the following amusing account: "Yesterday morning I rose early. My hot water was brought in a Belgian zinc jug; and, as it is my wont, I worked half an hour in my garden with a Belgian fork and an American hoe. I then took off my French boots, put on a pair of Algerian slippers, and went into breakfast, which consisted of bread made from Odessa wheat, Normandy butter, Russian chicken, grilled, American bacon, French eggs (poached), Mocha coffee and Swiss milk. Comparing my Geneva watch with the American clock, I found it was time to set forth; so I put some American tobacco into a French pipe, and having lighted it with a Swedish match, I went to the railway station, with its Belgian iron framework, from which a German engine drew me to the city over rails made in Belgium. Here I worked for four hours with an American stylographic pen and then went to luncheon. American wheat bread, butterine from Canada, Australian mutton, Swiss cheese, Vienna beer; the knives were American and the waiter was a Swiss. I consoled myself with a Havana cigar, and continued my toil. In the meantime, I dispatched a box to a friend, closing it down with French nails, and further securing the same with Russian cordage. My friend was advised on Belgian paper. Through stooping, I found I had lost a button, which was promptly replaced by a Dutch one. At 7 o'clock I prepared for dinner by drinking half a glass of Spanish sherry with Dutch bitters. My dinner was made up of Portugal oysters and Chablis, consomme soup, which came in a powder from France, tinned entres from the same country, Norwegian hare, Swedish blackcock, American beef, and Belgian potatoes, Italian cheese, and French wine; a trifle of Chartreuse and a Manilla cheroot followed, and a cup of East Indian coffee brightened me for my journey home. Arriving there, I entered by opening an American lock, which was on a Swedish door. To please my wife I bought her a box of Dutch confectionery and a French straw bonnet, and for my little girl a German toy. Here I found my wife playing German music on a French piano, with a French shade on the lamp. I took out my violincello, and having applied some fine French resin to my Leipsic bow, played for some time with her. Abruptly breaking off, I told her my adventures during the day in much the same language as above. She grew excited, being a fair trader, and assured me that, though men might have such experience, the case was different with women. I replied by reminding her that she got her bonnett, silk for dresses, trimmings, ribbons, lace, gloves, boots, and most of her clothes, from France, mantles from Germany, her hair from Russia, and her teeth from America. We got to high words; so putting on my French boots and gloves, seizing my Malacca cane and French felt hat, I left the house, hailed a hansom with an American pair of wheels, and spent the rest of the evening at the French plays. Going home in an American tram car, I arrived, to throw myself into an American chair, when I noticed a great blot of ink on my new French wall paper. Ere retiring, I partook of some Belgian rabbit, curried, washing it down with brandy and water, sweetened by French refined sugar. Finally I reposed on a bedstead of the same nationality."—Exchange.

A Beautiful Lake.

In the heart of the Sierra, about forty-three miles west from Lone Pine and in the Mount Whitney region, is one of the loveliest lakes in the mountains. It is known Runkle's lake, and is formed by Kern river. The river there flows through a very deep canyon. The mountains are heavily timbered with immense pine trees. At the lower end of the lake the mountains on either side approach each other so close as to leave only a narrow gorge. At some time not very remote, earthquake or some other agency caused enormous masses of rock to fall from the mountains and fill up this gorge to a great depth. This made the lake, which is one and three-quarter miles long and half a mile wide. It is a strange experience to get into a boat at the upper end of the lake and sail over the top of gigantic pine trees that were submerged by the rising water. The water is so clear that for some distance from the upper end of the lake these trees can be seen down nearly to their roots. But soon the water becomes so deep that looking down into its depths is like looking down into the ocean. The lake abounds in large trout that can be caught with bait or fly in any desired quantity. That whole region is full of interest for intelligent tourists, and if it were properly opened and better railroad facilities afforded it would have more visitors than Switzerland.—Inyo Independent.

G. R. Taylor, of the firm of Elliott & Taylor, returned to the city last evening, after an absence of three weeks on the coast. Mr. Taylor while in San Francisco purchased an extensive stock of fall and winter goods for the firm.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Continued Complaints Concerning the Handling of the Mails.

Not a day passes but what we receive from five to ten letters and postal cards from parties living both in and out of the county, claiming that they do not receive their papers. This is not the fault of this office for we exercise the most scrupulous care in regard to mailing the papers which go to out of town subscribers. The wrappers are not addressed in pen and ink, but the name and address, including the county and when possible the postoffice, is printed on the wrapper. The papers are securely wrapped, and even examined a second time after leaving the mailing clerk's hands to be sure that the wrappers are securely fastened. If it were with newspapers that the complaints dealt it might be urged that being considered of little value by the railroad postal clerks, the papers were lost or mislaid through indifference or carelessness, but many of the complaints about letters are from the business men of our city, and we learn that the same state of affairs exists in regard to their mail.

As an instance, the writer mailed a letter, plainly and carefully addressed to a party in San Francisco, on last Monday. This letter was in one of those long envelopes known to stationers as legal size. Three stamps were placed on the envelope, although two would have carried it, but the writer desired to make sure of its direct and speedy transit to its destination. A telegram received, last night, after the late mail arrived in San Francisco from the south, announces that the letter in question has not yet reached its destination. Being mailed at 3 o'clock on Monday morning last the letter should have reached its intended destination by the 2 o'clock afternoon delivery in San Francisco on the same day, hence it is now almost four days behind time, yet there are no transfers or changes to be made and no possible chance for the letter to have gone wrong, except in one of three places, i. e., here in Fresno, on the postal car en route, or in the San Francisco office.

We do not believe that the letter was mislaid, lost or delayed from any other cause here. It is true there is much complaint about waiting for mail, inability to get boxes, etc., here, but it is a well known fact that the postmistress is crowded for room, overrun with work, short of help and in a generally deplorable situation. This is not the case on the postal car and in San Francisco.

Why then, you ask, do you believe the fault lies outside the home office if there are so many things to contend with here?

For the simple reason that in the other cases, in one of which the letter was handed personally to the postal clerk on the train and in the other it was dropped into the box on the car, both letters were delayed some four or five days. In still another case, where the letter was mailed on the car by the person writing it, it failed entirely of ever reaching its destination.

There is certainly no reason for negligence of this kind. It amounts to criminal carelessness, almost, for in some instances the prompt delivery of a letter is a matter of vital importance to either the person addressing it or to whom it is addressed. It was not this way a year or two ago or perhaps a little farther back still, but for the past year, at any rate, matters have been going from bad to worse and the complaints that are made seem only to increase the negligence and intensify the indifference on the part of the postal employes. So far as Fresno is concerned the day is close at hand when many of the difficulties mentioned will be forever removed by the relocation of the office in a new building, which is both large enough to answer every purpose and built with special reference to the convenience of the postal employes and the public in handling mail matter.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the many sufferers to unite in one long, loud and dismal howl to the powers that be, asking them to either correct the many deficiencies of the present system or else establish the old fashioned pony mail route so that we can get a club and go after the carrier when he loses a valuable letter or delays an important one. There should be some way of getting at this matter and we hope some sufferer will interest himself enough in the matter to find that way and show it to a long suffering public.

The Hoey-Ghent Trouble.

Yesterday morning Rev. Carroll Ghent came down town and roused up both the reporters of this paper before 3 o'clock, although the gentleman was informed that the scribes had worked all night, and were consequently just in the midst of their first sound sleep. Inasmuch as he could have seen either or both of the reporters in the afternoon, which would have been in ample time for this morning's issue, it certainly looks as if Rev. Ghent wasn't in the habit of considering other people's comfort as much as his own convenience. The gentleman says the statements which appeared in THE REPUBLICAN of yesterday wrong him, and he was cordially invited to give his side of the case in writing. He has not seen fit to do so, and all that remains to be done is to ask a suspension of public opinion in the matter until the trial this afternoon. Rev. Ghent says he has $11,000 invested in property here, which he has a perfect right to have if he came by it honestly, and he did, no matter what his occupation, but the statements he makes in regard to the trouble with Mr. Hoey are flatly contradicted by the latter and vice versa until we confess, both gentlemen being regarded as truthful by their friends and the public, we are at a loss how to commence to untangle the affair. If Rev. Ghent has been imposed upon he should have redress, and if he has imposed upon anyone he should make due reparation. All the interest THE REPUBLICAN has in the matter is an item of news, and it is farthest from the intention or desire of any of its staff to do anyone of the parties to the trouble an injustice. The evidence given at the trial this afternoon will be given in full and our readers can then form their own opinions. This we have to say, however, if Rev. Ghent had $11,000 in money and had failed to invest it in real estate here, as he did, but let it lie idle simply because he was a minister, we would certainly consider him too dull and short-sighted to preach the gospel. Rev. Ghent is not preaching now, and, of course, has to make a living the same as other men. If he can make an honest living by dealing in real estate, and there is no reason why he cannot, we fail to see any good cause for blaming him for so doing.

Court Notes.

In department No. 2 of the superior court yesterday Judge Harris set the following civil cases for trial:

E. B. Miller against O. E. Paller, September 17th at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Sophia Engler against Charles Strivens, same date and hour.

F. Druchan against Napoleon View, September 8th at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A Bargain.

One hundred and twenty acres of land one half mile of Herndon. Fine level land; fine house with six rooms; large barn and corrals; a vineyard and orchard; improvements worth $2500; all fenced. Price, $7600; $500 cash, balance in two and three years at 10 per cent.

DICKERSON & ZIEGLER,
au25tf 157 Oglo House Block.

From the Daily of Saturday.

THE ARMORY.

The Plans Completed and Work Will be Commenced To-day.

The lease, bond, contract, etc., between Dr. Bates, the owner of the armory building, and C. F. Riggs, the well known theatrical manager, were signed, sealed and delivered yesterday and the work of remodeling the building and turning it into a first class theater will commence on Monday morning. The same force of workmen that built the beautiful Bijou theater of San Francisco, the theater which is acknowledged to be by far the handsomest on the Pacific Coast, will arrive here from San Francisco to-day and commence work on Monday. While the workmen are engaged in putting in the gallery and deepening, broadening and heightening the stage, the scene painters will be hard at work on the new drop curtain and scenery. Everything will be new and every appointment perfect. The seats in the gallery will be the latest patent orchestra chairs, while those on the floor below, on account of their having to be moved in order that the guards may drill, will be of another pattern. The gallery will be the highest priced part of the house, the view and acoustics being best there. Mr. Riggs wil. reserve an elegant foyer and promenade for ladies between the acts. The foyer will be carpeted with tapestry velvet, hung with silk curtains, supplied with easy-chairs and lounges. Mirrors will abound, as also will tropical plants, ferns, etc. Fine pictures will adorn the walls, and the whole will be brilliantly lighted. There will be a ladies' retiring room at one end of the foyer supplied with every convenience. On the lower floor there will be a foyer, not quite so handsomely furnished, yet very neat, comfortable and convenient.

On yesterday Nick Justy leased the saloon from Manager Riggs, and he expects to fit it up in the highest style of art, besides keeping the finest brands of liquors. The stage will be one of the best appointed in the state. Every scene necessary for a Shakespearian production, for a melodrama, comedy, farce-comedy, opera or opera bouffe will be ready for use. Special forest scenes, known as transparencies, ship scenes and shipwrecks will be provided. In fact, the scenery for the armory will be quite as complete as that of the Baldwin or Bijou.

Ventilation and fire exits have been especially looked after and in addition Manager Riggs proposes to have a fire hydrant right at the door of his house, with plenty of hose, etc., in the house ready for immediate use.

The armory will be opened some time toward the latter part of September, and from that date on Manager Riggs will have something on the boards almost nightly. Two nights of each week he surrenders to the guards for drilling purposes, but these nights will in no way interfere with Manager Riggs.

FIRE APPARATUS.

What the Trustees Have Decided to Buy for the City.

City Trustees Pedlar, Clark and Tombs met at the city hall last night, together with Chief Cummings and the assistant chiefs of the fire department and the representatives of the fire apparatus firms of San Francisco who are here, the meeting being for the purpose of purchasing such fire apparatus as they decided upon as needed.

Chief Cummings had prepared a list of the apparatus needed, and after considerable discussion the trustees decided to purchase a complete hook and ladder outfit and hose reel cart from W. T. Y. Schenck of San Francisco, at a total cost of $1745, the hook and ladder truck costing $1095 and the hose cart, which is to be a four-wheeler and to be drawn by either one or two horses, costing $650.

From the same firm the trustees purchased 1200 feet of rubber hose, cotton-covered, warranted to be the best manufactured. For the hose they paid the sum of $1.15 per foot or an aggregate of $1380.

The total cost of all apparatus purchased is $3125, and for this amount the trustees have procured a very fair outfit. The hook and ladder truck will contain the Cronin ladder, which is fitted with a chain pulley for raising hose to the top of buildings. The ladders will reach to the top of any ordinary seven-story building. The hooks, as well as the ladders, are of the very latest patents and strength and lightness combined are the main features of excellence.

So with the hose cart, it being made especially for this climate, which is as light as it can possibly be made to answer the service required of it. The reel will be large enough to hold all the hose the department owns if necessary. The hook and ladder truck and hose cart, both of which are to be made especially for Fresno, will not be delivered until about December 1st next, but the new hose will be sent on at once so that it can be put in use.

This gives the city one engine company and one hook and ladder company completely outfitted with all the modern improvements and appliances. The second engine company only needs a hose cart and hose to complete its outfit and then Fresno would have a "dandy" fire department indeed. One hook and ladder company is enough, with two engines and hose companies.

The firemen ought to go to work and give a grand ball, or some other entertainment, for the purpose of buying a hose reel for the Silsby. A cart would only cost $650 and that amount could be raised by one or two balls or other entertainments. If the hose cart was bought the trustees would undoubtedly furnish the hose and in a little while we could have a second complete engine company. With such apparatus as this even a volunteer department without practice will be able to successfully hold such a fire as that of the Donahoo block in the building in which it originates. The apparatus comes none too soon and will be heartily welcomed.

The Great San Joaquin Valley.

The heading of our article is a subject of sufficient importance to grace the title page of a book as large as "Webster's Unabridged;" but our object is simply to correct some erroneous impressions existing in other places concerning the healthfulness of our climate, and, also, to give a few other items in brief form.

We are living in a great valley which is long enough to require a passenger train of cars to take a whole day to pass through, and from sixty to eighty miles in width. Here is a territory sufficiently great to form an empire, or to sustain a population of more than a million people: and of this vast territory, without discrimination, the idea has obtained in many other places that it is very unhealthy, and some have the impression that it is almost equivalent to committing suicide for a human being to come here to live.

Such impressions and expressions have caused me to ask questions and take notes. A little over a year ago I came to Fresno county and at last conference I was appointed to take charge of what has been called "Liberty Circuit" in Fresno county, which embraces a scope of country north of Kings river about thirty miles in length and the most of it thickly settled. I have visited the people at their homes as far as I have been able and have not yet met with a case of chills and fever, and very little sickness of any kind. I have not been called upon to attend a funeral and have heard of only one death within the bounds of my work in ten months.

One old gentleman tells me that he has lived in this place for twenty-two years, came here for his health, and here he has raised a family and none of them has ever had any serious sickness.

Mr. Hansburger, a farmer, says: "I was born and brought up in Virginia; had chills and fever there; moved to Missouri, where I and my family lived seven years. We had fever and ague there all the time. Eight years ago we moved to our present home, and since here we have had uninterrupted health."

Mr. Joseph Lawson, bookkeeper for Poly, Heilbron & Co., on the big grant (55,000 acres), says: "I have been on the grant eight years. We employ from sixty to eighty men all the time, and I do not know of a doctor being called to the place more than once in five years."

D. C. Hayward of Mussel slough, just south of Kings river, says: "I lived in Los Angeles county twelve years, engaged in the nursery business. While there we had a good deal of sickness in our family. About five years ago I got ready to move to our present home. Our family physician begged of me not to do such a foolish thing as to jeopardize the health and lives of my family by moving into so sickly a place; but we came, and for four years we all have had uninterrupted health and no doctor's bills to pay. Our health has been better here than in any other place we have ever lived in, and I consider this as healthy a place as can be found in California."

Mr. David Burris, a well know banker in Sonoma county, whose residence i[s] here, and who is a prominent member of the M. E. church in Traver, says: "To such as pay some regard to the laws of health, I consider this as healthy a place as can be found in the state."

I could give many other testimonials of similar kind, and as far as I have inquired, have heard none on the other side of the question except to the heat of July and August, which many complain of as uncomfortable. But even this heat of midsummer, which we believe is not so oppressive as that in some other parts, is one of our great advantages in developing as well as curing different kinds of fruits.

Where is he, with his senses properly awake, who enters the cars in the early morning, but a short distance from San Francisco, traveling southward all the day, witnessing the Coast Range all the way on the west and on the east the snow-capped Sierras, frequently lifting their whitened heads above the clouds, and then the vast fertile plains over which he is being carried along, crossing and recrossing the great streams of water flowing from their snowy fountains, all inviting enterprises and industry; and is not impressed with the thought, "This great gift of God to man?" We settle here, we look, and the more we see the more we admire.

The beginning of development during the past few years simply indicates that the possibilities of this country are almost beyond calculation.

"Every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The great orchards and vineyards, great alfalfa fields, bands of horses and cattle, flocks of sheep, etc., which we see around us every day, cast the stories of Jacob and Job far in the shade, while the man on his ten-acre farm indicates competency and comfort.

The colony plan of settling up land and improving it, in about twenty and forty-acre lots, is the prevailing idea, because this is as much land as a man of limited means can well manage.

The colonies around Fresno are all very prosperous and extending their borders by new additions, and the prices of lots in such have increased, "some a hundred fold."

The same may be said of similar enterprises along the railroad, near the towns of Selma, Kingsburg, Traver and further south.

One of the latest and best enterprises of this kind we have known is a tract of land in Tulare county called the "Waukena," containing 11,000 acres, which has already been purchased by a syndicate of Christian men from Los Angeles, one of the chief managers being Rev. A. M. Hough, of the southern California annual conference. This land has been divided into forty-acre lots and offered on very reasonable terms. This tract is in the artesian well belt and is finely watered in every way. The soil is perfect, as gardens and orchards on it demonstrate, and Christian people who desire comfortable homes ought to obtain a more perfect knowledge of this immediately.

The great water question is settled, and in the interest of the people; consequently, we look for a more rapid filling up of the country with industrious people next fall than ever before, and we especially invite Christian people to come and keep the country for the Lord Jesus. We try to keep posted in regard to vacant government land, colony and farming lands in the different parts around us and will be pleased to give correct information to all Christian people free, who will write to me and inclose postage stamp.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Wildflower, Fresno county, July 20, 1888.—California Christian Advocate.

Alleged Abduction.

On yesterday a warrant was issued from Judge Stewart's court for the arrest of one Joseph Lawrence, a young man who occupies the position of operator and agent for the Southern Pacific company at Borden, charging him with abduction. The warrant was sworn to by A. Struck, the father of Miss Ada Struck, aged 17 years, who lives in this city and who, her father alleges, has been enticed away from home by Lawrence, who took her to San Francisco and placed her in a house of ill fame there, for the purpose of living off her earnings. The young lady disappeared on last Saturday, being aided, it is alleged, by Lawrence in her flight. Lawrence enters a denial in toto to the charge. He says it is true that the young lady is in San Francisco, but that she is in good hands. Lawrence readily gave bail in the sum of $250, pending an examination on Monday next at 4 o'clock on the charge, with Dr. Muir and John Krohn as sureties. S. J. Hinds will manage his case, and says unless Mr. Stuck can prove more than he thinks he can his client will be cleared with ease. Those who know Lawrence say he is incapable of such a crime, and cite the fact that he has occupied his present position for over two years. He has a brother who has been in charge of the station at Goshen for a number of years. Both boys are said to be sober, steady fellows.

Thorpe--Mathison.

Owing to some unexplainable delay the announcement of the marriage of Mr. William N. Thorpe of Hanford with Miss Lena Mathison of this city, which was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Knight, on Mariposa street, by the Rev. Carroll Ghent, on Wednesday evening last, did not reach us until last night. "Better late than never," so far as the announcement is concerned, and we are happy to extend at this time our hearty congratulations. There were some twenty-five guests present at the wedding and the presents were both numerous and costly. Following the ceremony an ample and delicious dinner was served, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe have gone to their ranch near Hanford, where they will make their future home.

A suit to recover $233, due on a promissory note, was on yesterday commenced in Justice Stewart's court by T. M. Elam against M. T. Williams and R. H. Flemming.

From the Daily of Sunday

The roller rink is among us again.

J. C. Whitson was up from Selma yesterday.

This is splendid weather for the raisin business.

Remember the needed fire hydrants on the outskirts of town.

C. W. Callahan went to Tulare last night on a business trip.

John McMullen arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco.

Editor W. T. Lyon, of the Selma Irrigator, spent yesterday in this city.

Hamilton Wallace, Esq., principal of the Tulare high school, is visiting in this city.

Hamilton Wallace was among the guests up from Tulare to this city yesterday.

There were twelve passenger cars attached to the overland express last evening and nearly every seat was occupied.

Mrs. A. Wollheimer and children, who have been visiting on the coast for several months returned home last evening.

"Common Sense" writes us a communication in regard to our water supply in case of fire, which will appear Tuesday.

Mrs. J. H. Smith who has been spending the summer with friends at Stockton and San Francisco, returned home last evening.

Henry Herring was sentenced to pay a fine of $26 yesterday by Justice Hill, for battery on W. S. Keys. The fine was paid.

Papers were yesterday filed with the county clerk by E. R. Meloy against J. R. Waterman in a suit for foreclosure of mortgage.

Constable C. W. Fraser returned from Shasta county last evening, where he has been during the past week as a witness in the Sykes murder case.

N. P. Justy will have charge of the department of liquid refreshments at the concert and ball next Tuesday evening, and will have cool drinks and fragrant cigars for everybody.

Little Frank Stam is still alive and doing every bit as well as the physicians hoped for. Every twenty-four hours his life is prolonged now is another chance for his ultimate recovery.

Theo Borchers, the popular fruit dealer, has the thanks of the writer for a basket of assorted fruits—peaches, plums, pears and grapes—all splendid samples of Fresno's choicest products.

J. W. Ferguson returned from San Francisco yesterday, where he has been for the past week with his wife, who is suffering from an attack of gastric fever. Mrs. Ferguson is reported as improving.

The alleged Hildreth stage robberst Nicholson and Ryan, have engaged Pa, Reddy to defend them in their approaching trial before the superior court. Their case comes up some time in September next.

Mr. J. Richman, wife and daughter, Miss Grace, all went to San Francisco this morning, Mrs. Richman having been ill here for several days. She goes for the benefit of the change of air and scene.

J. S. Walker, the owner of the old Vienna bakery, which was recently destroyed by fire, has concluded to rebuild on the same grounds and will commence the erection of a fine three-story brick in the near future.

The suit of M. S. Wilson, for an accounting, against Russel Flemming, the papers of which were filed with the county clerk a few days since, was yesterday dismissed, the plaintiff having acknowledged satisfaction.

J. C. Hodge, the efficient book-keeper and paymaster of THE REPUBLICAN, went to San Francisco this morning to meet his family, who have been visiting on the coast for some weeks. They will return to Fresno in a few days.

W. A. Linforth, manager in the hardware department of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., returned home from Highland springs last evening, after an absence of several months on account of ill health. His health is greatly improved.

Mrs. S. J. Churchill of San Jose, grand president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, reached this city from Los Angeles yesterday. She will remain for a number of days in this city looking after the interests of the local union.

A waiter by the name of Michael Zino, employed in the Delmonico restaurant, was seriously injured in the left eye a few days since by a piece of glass which flew from the explosion of a champagne bottle. A complete recovery of the eyesight is doubtful.

Henry Allen, alias Morey, alias Lane, was to have his trial before Justice Stewart yesterday on the charge of burglarizing the residence of H. J. Fouts, but owing to the illness of the justice the case was continued until Saturday next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Have you decided yet what you are going to exhibit at the coming fair? Remember this is Fresno's first agricultural fair and our farmers, fruit growers and stock men will be expected to do a large share of the work and make the most attractive display.

On Thursday night last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a one-story frame residence and barn belonging to Henry Brothers, a farmer residing on Big dry creek, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Loss $700. Insured with Burks & Clark for a small amount.

Some four or five weeks ago we wrote an extended account of the biting of N. L. Thompson of Selma on the back of the neck by a black spider, and his consequent sufferings. Under treatment Mr. Thompson grew rapidly better, but on yesterday he died from diseases traced directly to the spider's bite.

Mr. A. H. Miller of Traver, Tulare county, and Miss May Stranger of San Francisco, were last evening united in holy wedlock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Jordan at the Baptist parsonage. The wedded pair will go to Traver, their future home, where many friends will greet them. Mr. Miller is a knight of the anvil, has been in Traver the past four years and is prospering in business. May theirs be a prosperous and happy life.

Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Doncaster, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint. —J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective, for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn. tt

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106, Wall st. N. Y. Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco Agents.

SUMMONS.

In the superior court, county of Fresno, state of California.

Carrie J. Douglas, plaintiff, vs. Litton F. Douglas, defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Litton F. Douglas, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and this plaintiff on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide said plaintiff with the common necessaries of life for the three years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(Seal.) A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By L. R. Williams, Deputy Clerk.
jy27wt10

Probate Notice.

In the Superior Court of the state of California, in and for the county of Fresno

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Geo H. Maze, Robt. A. Maze and Lilly L. Maze, minors.

Order to show cause on application of guardian for order of sale of real estate.

IT APPEARING TO THIS COURT FROM the petition this day presented and filed by Nancy M. Maze, the guardian of the persons and estate of the above named minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to her said wards, that it is necessary and would be beneficial to said wards that such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said wards and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this court on Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of said court, at the courthouse in Fresno City in the county of Fresno, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate;

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the said day of hearing, in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Fresno.

M. K. HARRIS,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated August 23rd, 1888. au25t4w

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Stockton, Cal., August 17, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," John Henry Beall, of Fresno City, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 481 for the purchase of the SE¼ of SE¼, of Sec. 17, NW¼ of NE¼, E½ of NE¼ of Section No. 20, in Twp. No 9 South, Range No. 25 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1888.

He names as witnesses: Charles W. Musick Joseph Paddock, Thomas Williams, J. A. Beall, all of Fresno City, Fresno, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1888. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.
au24wt10

Notice to Wood Contractors.

NOTICE is herby given that the board of supervisors of Fresno county, will receive sealed proposals for furnishing fire-wood for the county: Sixty (60) cords to be delivered at the county hospital on the poor farm and forty (40) cords at the courthouse; all of which is to be four feet long, not less than two inches in diameter; and of hard sound mountain oak, and to be delivered on or before the 15th day of December, 1888, payment therefore to be made on the delivery of every ten or more cords.

The said proposals will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m., of Monday the 11th day of September, 1888. All such proposals must be accompanied with a deposit of $25 as security that the successful bidder will execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $400 conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Bids for wood," and addressed to the clerk of the board of supervisors.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board,
Attest A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By W. C. Beard, Deputy,
Fresno, Cal., July 23, 1888. Jy25wtd

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Stockton, Cal., July 26, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3d, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," FRANK GSCHWEND of Fresno City, county of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 382, for the purchase of the n½ of sw¼, s½ of nw¼ sec 27, ne¼ of nw¼ of section No. 34, in township No. 9 south, range No 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, California, on Tuesday the 9th day of October, 1888.

He names as witnesses: John B Kirch, W. H. Lockwood, John Forist, Peter Small, all of Fresno City, Fresno county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of October, 1888. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register
au3t10

Probate Notice.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Albarnus L. Sayre, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1888, and the courtroom of department No. 2 of said court have been appointed by Hon. M. K. Harris judge of said court, as the time and place for hearing the application of Albarnus L. Sayre for the admission to probate by the court above named of the last will and testament of Albarnus L. Sayre, deceased, heretofore proved and allowed in the surrogate's court of the city and county of New York, of which and of the probate thereof by said court, a copy is filed in this court, duly authenticated, and for the issuance under said will of letters testamentary, to said Albarnus L. Sayre, named as executor, and Julia A. Sayre and Julia W. Sayre named as executrices therein.

Fresno, August 23, 1888.
A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
GEO. A. NOURSE, Atty for Petitioner.
au24dawtd

School Bond Election Notice.

State of California, Fresno County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY BY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Coarse Gold School District, that in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1880 to 1888, Political Code, an election will be held on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1888, at which will be submitted the question of issuing bonds of the district for the purpose of building and furnishing a school for Coarse Gold School District. The polls will be open at the public school-house from 9 o'clock a. m., until 4 o'clock p. m. W. J. Nimels, T. T. Stroembeck and T. T. Anderson will serve as judges of election.

The amount of the bonds to be issued is one thousand dollars ($1000), of the denomination of $250 each, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said bonds are to run is as follows, viz: One bond to be due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1890; one to be due and payable January 1st, 1891; one due and payable January 1st, 1892; one due and payable January 1st, 1893; one due and payable January 1st, 1894.

JOHN H. ELAM,
S. M. JONES,
District School Trustees.
au18dawtd

Grand Central Market,

J St., opp. Expositor Office, FRESNO.

BAIRD BROS., - - PROPRIETORS.

The Public will always find at this Market the Choicest

Beef, Pork and Mutton

—AND—

Domestic and Imported Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Lard and Spiced Meats,

And Everything usually kept in a First-Class Market.

We solicit a share of the public patronage and shall endeavor to merit the same by a strict attention to business. je10

Southern Pacific Hotel

Cor. K and Tulare Sts., Opp. Court House.

FRESNO, CAL.

J. C. McClure, F. A. Rowell, Proprietors.

FIRST CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS

SAMPLE ROOM CENTRALLY LOCATED ON PRINCIPAL STREETS.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

California Market!

PICKFORD BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton

And Salt Meats of All Kinds.

Families supplied promptly lowest rates. 1-1-f

J. C. Herrington,

(Greese & Garibaldi Building)

MARIPOSA ST., - - FRESNO, CAL.

HARNESS MAKER.

Saddles, Harness, Robes and Whips,

And all Kinds of Saddlery Hardware.

I have the best Carriage Trimmer in the county am also agent for the celebrated Sweeney Collars. je10tf

J. F. WEAVER,

DEALER IN—

STOVE, RANGES

HARDWARE,

Great Reduction in Prices on al Metal Goods.

Plumbing, Gasfitting and Repairing a Specialty. 3-

A. WIHEIMER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Fine Harness and Saddles,

I Street, Between Mariposa and Tulare Street.

A. F. BAKER

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated Bain Wagon

AND THE

Benecia Header.

MARIPOSA STREET

FRESNO - - - - - - - - - CALIFORNIA

The Curtis Fruit Company

OLEANDER, CAL.,

Will do a general Fruit and Raisin Packing business the Coming Season, and will pay the Highest Prices for Fruit and Raisins. jo2tf

DWIGHT'S SODA THE COW BRAND.

— TO MAKE —

DELICIOUS BISCUITS OR WHOLESOME BREAD

USE

DWIGHT'S COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS,

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND FULL WEIGHT.

Be sure that there is a picture of a Cow on your package and you will have the best Soda made.

THE COW BRAND. DWIGHT'S SALERATUS

Emil Frese's HAMBURG TEA

WILL CURE Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
WILL CURE Pimples on the face, and Freckles.
WILL CURE Old Sores and Ulcers.
WILL CURE Wind in the Stomach.
WILL CURE Headache and Nervous Depression.
WILL CURE Scrofula.
WILL CURE Summer Complaints.
WILL CURE Rheumatism and Gout.
WILL CURE Pains in the Bones and Joints.
WILL CURE all Skin Diseases.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

IMPORTERS JOBBERS

HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO

HARDWARE

TINPLATE, METALS, NAILS, : HOUSE : FURNISHING GOODS.

CUTLERY, GUNS, FISHING TACKLE & SPORTING GOODS.

22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

Yards at Fresno, Traver, Visalia. Yards at Tulare, Hanford, Lemoore.

>SAN JOAQUIN LUMBER CO.,<

J. O. BYXBEE, Agent at Fresno.

Lumber Dealers

—DEALERS IN—

Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, ets.

Grape vine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specialty. Lumber Sawed to Order.

GRAND REMOVAL SALE!

NO RESERVE! NO RESERVE!

Everything Must be Sold!

OUR

ANNUAL CLEAR'NCE SALE

COMMENCED

JULY 15, 1888.

TO CONTINUE FOR SIXTY DAYS.

Owing to the large and steady increase of our business, we find it absolutely necessary for the accommodation of our many patrons to move our

Dry Goods & Clothing Departments

To more commodious quarters. We have commenced the erection of a large three-story building, situated on I street, near the corner of Mariposa street, which we will use exclusively for the above Departments. In order to facilitate our removal we have determined to make our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

As complete as possible. It is our intention to open our NEW STORE with an entire NEW STOCK, and in order to do so we will offer during our Clearance Sale our present stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,

Carpets, Oilcloth, Etc.

At prices that have never been equaled in Fresno. Goods offered at this sale are from our regular stock, and we guarantee the best quality as well as the lowest prices. This is an opportunity to make purchases at low prices that has never before been offered in Fresno, and we earnestly request the public to call on us during this sale. Yours respectfully,

Kutner, Goldstein & Co.

FRESNO . . . CALIFORNIA

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